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IMPLEMENTATION REPORT

ON THE THIRD STAGE PLAN
JULY 1962 – DECEMBER 1963
OF THE FIRST FIVE YEAR
DEVELOPMENT PLAN

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IMPLEMENTATION REPORT ON THE THIRD STAGE PLAN

JULY 1962 - DEC. 1963

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INTRODUCTION

The general framework of the economic and social development plan, established in 1959, aimed at doubling national income within the span of ten years, the realisation of an equitable distribution of income among the various groups of society, the strengthening of the foundations of production in order to avert the economy from the incidence of vicissitudes, the stabilisation of prices, and the avoidance of all inflationary activities. Further, it was concurrently decided to divide this ten year period into two stages, the first extending from 1st July 1960 till end June 1965, and the second from 1st July 1965 till end June 1970.

1- THE FIRST FIVE YEAR PLAN

The First Five Year Economic and Social Development Plan, drawn under the light of the goals set by the general framework of the ten year development plan, had the following aims :

- The increase of Annual National Income from L.S. 2400 million during the base year to L.S. 3360 million during the fifth year, i.e. by L.S.960 million and 40%.
- the increase of the rate of savings from 11.5% of national income (L.S.275 million) to about 14% thereof (L.S. 480 million) during the fifth year in order to realise a total savings of L.S.1950 million during this period.
- the increase of private annual consumption from L.S.1725 million during the base year to L.S.2320 million during the fifth year, i.e. by L.S.595 million and 34%.
- the increase of annual per capita income from L.S.527 during the base year to L.S.656 during the fifth year, i.e. by L.S.129 and 24.5%.

The total volume of investments requisite for the realisation of these goals was estimated at L.S.2720 million, of which L.S.1720 million were to be invested by the public sector and LS.1000 million by the private sector. As for the allocation of these funds, 81% was to be funnelled to the productive sectors of the economy that comprise irrigation and land reclamation, agriculture, industry and mining, power and fuel, and transport and communications. The remaining 19% was to be alloted to social development that comprises public utilities, housing, education, health, and social and cultural services. Finally, the public sector was expected to ensure 77.4% of its commitments from its own savings and 23.6% or L.S.640 million in foreign aid, loans and various credit facilities.

2- THE FIRST YEAR PLAN

The First Year Plan was considered a transitory period that encompasses the problems of the past but seeks their solution under the light of the goals expected for the future. Accordingly, it aimed at:

- the increase of National Income by L.S.135 million and 5.6% over the 1960 base year.
- the increase of savings by L.S. 35 million and 12.7% over the base year that their rate may equal 12.2% instead of 11.5% of National Income.
- the increase of private and public consumption by L.S. 100 million and 4.7% over the base year.
- the increase of per capita income by L.S. 18 and 3.4% over the 1960 base year.

The volume of investments needed for the realisation of these goals was estimated at L.S. 532.5 million, L.S.170 million to be provided by the private and L.S.362.5 million by the public sector. (It is to be noted that initial estimates were around L.S.294 million but additional allocations were effected during the year). These were to be allotted in the ratio of 64% and 36% for economic and social projects respectively.

Regarding the funds needed by the public sector, L.S.142 million were to be provided by its local sources of revenue, L.S.43.5 million through aid and participation from Arab States, and L.S.109 million in aid, loans and credit facilities extended by foreign sources.

The First Year Plan Implementation Report revealed the actual available funds of the public sector to have been L.S.282 million or 77.7% of the expected total. These consisted of L.S.191 million or 135% of expected local funds, and L.S.91 million or only 59.4% of expected Arab and foreign funds. 63.3% of these funds were invested in the productive sectors and 36.7% in services and public utilities.

As for the private sector, it invested L.S. 188.6 million, L.S.18.6 million over and beyond its allotments.

Accordingly, the public and private sectors together invested L.S.470.7 million and 88.4% of the amounts envisaged. This led National Income to increase by L.S.102 million instead of L.S.135 million as formerly planned, the reduction being imputable mainly to the poor agricultural harvests that were balanced in part, though, by the noticeable expansion of revenues from the industrial sector as well as from other sectors too.

3- THE SECOND YEAR PLAN 1961 - 1962

This Plan aimed at altering the time table of the development programme to some extent so that the rate of increase of the National Income might approximate more to the average required rate in the First Five Year Plan. Its goals were to be :

- the increase of National Income by L.S.337 million over the 1960 base year to attain L.S.2737 million, that it may be nearer to the original estimates of L.S.2743 initially drawn for the second year.
- the increase of per capita income by L.S.51 over the 1956 base year to attain L.S.583.
- the increase of private and public consumption by L.S. 247 million and 11.6% over the base year to attain L.S.2372 million.
- the increase of national savings by L.S.90 million over the base year to attain L.S.365 million or 13.3% of National Income.
- the addition of 70,000 new jobs to absorb existing labour force and raise production to the desired level.

Total funds required for the realisation of these goals were estimated at L.S.632 million, L.S.460 million to be invested by the public and L.S.172 million by the private sectors. As for the allocation of these funds, 69% were destined for economic development and 31% for investment in social services. Further, the Plan expected the public sector to meet its committments through L.S. 300 million in local revenues, L.S.45 million in aid from Arab countries and L.S.115 in foreign aid, loans and credit facilities.

The Second Year Plan Implementation Report revealed, however, that only L.S.226.6 million were invested or 49.2% of the projected total. These consisted of L.S.168 million or 56% of projected local funds, L.S.2.6 million or 6% of projected aid from Arab countries, and L.S.55 million or 47.8% of projected foreign aid, loans and credit facilities. Further, the public sector utilised all its disposable funds, allocating 70.9% there-of to the productive sectors and L.S.29.1% to public utilities and social services.

But though actual investment was only 49.2% of the total planned, yet National Income increased in 1962 over the base year by L.S.560 million instead of the expected L.S.337 million, thanks largely to the good harvest.

4- THE THIRD STAGE PLAN (July 1962 - end 1963)

As a result of the alteration of the fiscal year to conform with the calendar year, the plan for the third stage spanned eighteen months instead of twelve, from July 1962 till end 1963. Its investment programme goals and means of finance were drawn, however, within the general framework of the First Year Plan, the former being set at L.S.890 million of which L.S.594 million were to be the investment share of 1963 alone, compared with the LS323 million invested during the base year.

The share of the public sector was estimated at L.S.622 million or 70% of investments and that of the private sector at L.S.268 million.

This Third Stage Plan devoted particular attention to the execution of irrigation and agricultural projects that help avert the Syrian economy from crises which emanate from poor harvests. It also aimed at the development of the industrial framework in a manner conducive to the improvement of income, the absorption of idle labour and the expansion of the communications networks. An important number of projects in the public utilities sector were also to be executed.

The following comparative table presents the volumes of the main macro-economic magnitudes during the year 1963 of the Third Stage and the base year.

Main Macro-economic Magnitudes During the Base Year and the Year 1963 of the Third Stage

Macro-economic Data	Unit	Base Year	1963	Increase	% increase
Nett National Product	million LS	2400	3100	700	29.2
Consumption	"	2125	2658	533	25.1
Nett Savings	"	275	442	167	60.7
Nett Investment	"	323	594	271	83.9
Total Population	1000 persons	4500	4840	340	7.6
Labour Force	"	1530	1655	125	8.2
Per Capita income	L.S. ~~million LS~~	532	641	109	20.5
Per Capita Consumption	"	472	549	77	16.3
Average Production per worker	"	1569	1873	304	19.4
Consumption rate	%	88.5	85.7	-2.8	
Nett savings rate	%	11.5	14.2	+2.8	
Nett investments rate	%	13.5	19.2	+5.3	

In order to have National Income attain L.S.3100 million by 1963, the investments of the Third Stage Plan were to be allocated as follows :

Investment Allocations of the Third Stage Plan

(Values LS.1000)

Socio-economic sectors	Public Sector	Private Sector	Total
Irrigation & Land Reclamation	121430	20000	141430
Agriculture	34945	45000	79945
Industry, Mining & Geology	35864	43000	78864
Power and Fuel	90531	10000	100531
Transport and Communications	138510	30000	168510
Education	55154	-	55154
Health	8700	3000	11700
Public utilities, Tourism and Housing	113040	100000	213040
Social and Labour Services	3105	-	3105
Cultural and Recreational Services	3844	2000	5844
Government buildings	10037	-	10037
Business and Finance	-	-	-
Changes in inventory	-	15000	15000
Miscellaneous	6840	-	6840
TOTAL	622000	268000	890000

Estimate of Funds Available for Investment by the Public Sector According to the Source of Revenue

(Values LS.1000)

Source of Funds	Amounts	%
1 - Surplus of ordinary budget	-	-
2 - Surplus of the Public Debt Fund		
- Loans refunded	14790	2.4
- Forced loans	8000	1.3
- Interest payments	17500	2.8
- Instalment payments by beneficiaries on costs of irrigation networks	1500	0.2
TOTAL	41790	6.7
3 - Surpluses of Various Government Depts.		
- General Authority for the Euphrates Project	2500	0.4
- Agrarian Reform Institute	6125	1.0
- Tobacco Monopoly Directorate	5500	0.9
- Damascus Electricity board	5000	0.8
- Aleppo " "	9600	1.5
- Homs & Hama " "	1000	0.2
- Deir Ezzor " "	150	-
- Kamishly " "	435	0.1
- Fijé (Damascus) Water Board	8000	1.3
- Aleppo " "	6000	1.0
- Hama " "	400	0.1
- Homs " "	-	-
- General Directorate of Posts & Telecommunications	38000	6.1
- General Petroleum Authority	12000	1.9
- Directorate General of the Damascus International Fair	1500	0.2
- Maritime Transport Authority	7000	1.1
- Directorate General of Radio and Television	-	-
TOTAL	103210	16.6
4 - Surpluses of Insurance & Pensions Fund for Government Employees	30000	4.8
5 - Surplus of Social Insurance Authority (for non-government workers & employees)	45000	7.2
6 - Funds available from the municipalities	60000	9.7
7 - School Buildings Construction Authority	15000	2.4
8 - Petroleum and Mining Revenues	25000	4.0
9 - Other sources	50000	8.0
10 - Voluntary loans	30000	4.8
11 - Various foreign sources and surpluses of the previous budget	222000	35.8
TOTAL	472000	76.7
GRAND TOTAL	622000	100.0

SECTION I

GENERAL SURVEY

The main lines of the Third Stage Plan are identical with our national goals about income, savings, consumption, employment, and productivity, besides our investment policy and the means to finance it, which are the tools to realise these goals.

In this field, perhaps the most important pointers on the effect of a plan upon the actual development of the economy are :

1) the variations in the rate of savings.
2) the success of the investments policy to funnel local savings to investment outlets in various basic sectors whose rapid expansion would ensure the increase of National Income, thereby raising living standards.

This part of the present monograph will consider the state of the major economic variables during the calender year 1963 as well as during the eighteen month strech of the Third Stage Plan, extending from July 1962 till end 1963. This will comprise a review of investments; the execution of the investment programme the sources of the investment funds, both local and foreign; the results of the investment programme & its effects on National and per Capita Incomes; and finally the effects of the increase in National Income upon increasing public and private consumption expenditures and expanding employment opportunities. Finally, a survey of the general economic equilibrium will be offered.

I - INVESTMENT

A - Structure of Planned Investments

The Third Stage Plan envisaged the investment of LS890 million, L.S.296 million to cover the six month period of 1962 and L.S.594 million for 1963. The share of the Public Sector was to be L.S.622 million and of the Private Sector L.S.268 million or 70% and 30% respectively. The following table shows investment allocations planned for the public and private sectors according to the various socio-economic sectors :

Planned Investment Allocations
for the Third Stage, by Sector

(Values LS 1 million)

	Allocations			% share of		
Socio-economic Sectors	Public Sector	Private Sector	Total	Public Sector	Private Sector	% of Total
Irrigation & Land Reclamation	121.4	20.0	141.4	85.9	14.1	15.9
Agriculture	34.9	45.0	79.9	43.7	56.3	9.0
Industry & Mining	35.9	43.0	78.9	45.5	54.5	8.8
Power and Fuel	90.5	10.0	100.5	90.0	10.0	11.3
Transport & Communications	138.5	30.0	168.5	82.2	17.8	18.9
Education	55.2	-	55.2	100.0	-	6.2
Health	8.7	3.0	11.7	74.4	25.6	1.3
Public Utilities and Housing	113.0	100.0	213.0	53.1	46.9	23.9
Social & Labor Services	3.1	-	3.1	100.0	-	0.4
Cultural Services	3.9	2.0	5.9	65.8	34.2	0.7
Government Buildings	10.0	-	10.0	100.0	-	1.1
Business and Finance	-	-	-	-	-	-
Changes in inventory	-	15.0	15.0	-	100.0	1.7
Miscellaneous	6.9	-	6.9	100.0	-	0.8
TOTAL	622.0	268.0	890.0	70.0	30.0	100.0

The preceeding table reveals the following points :

1) Total investments appropriated by the Third Stage equal 32.7% of the L.S.2720 envisaged by the entire First Five Year Plan, the reason for this high share being the long span of eighteen months it covers.

2) The Third Stage Plan continued to lay heavy responsibility on the Public Sector for the realisation of the country's socio-economic goals as it was intended here to finance 70% of total investments with the Private Sector financing only 30%.

3) In conformity with the general goals of the Five Year Plan for increasing National Income, the Third Stage Plan alloted the productive projects more importance than the services projects.

The following table shows the allocations of investments among the various productive and services sectors :

(Values LS. 1 million)

	Envisaged Investment Funds
A. Productive Sectors	
Irrigation and Land Reclamation	141.4
Agriculture	79.9
Industry and Mining	78.9
Power and Fuel	100.5
Transport and Communications	168.5
Change in Inventory	15.0
Total	584.2
B. Services Sectors	
Education	55.2
Health	11.7
Public Utilities & Housing	213.0
Social and Labour Services	3.1
Cultural Services	5.9
Govt. Buildings	10.0
Miscellaneous	6.9
Total	305.8
GRAND TOTAL	890.0

The following is deduced from the above figures :

1) The shares of each of the productive and services projects were 65.6% and 34.4% respectively, a distribution that conforms with the general lines of socio-economic development where priority is given to the former, conducive to increase national income in a direct, speedy manner.

2) The share of services was not negligible, however, as it was to be 34.4% of total investments whilst the First Five Year Plan initially allotted them only 18.6% of total expenditures. The latter figure was altered because many services projects were overlooked in the original Five Year Plan though they got subsequently included in the annual plans. Further, the share of the services sector in the Third Stage Plan was higher than that in the Second Year Plan in order to secure a better balance between economic and social development.

The following table compares alloted investments under the Third Stage Plan with the total figures of the First Five Year Plan :

(Values: LS. 1 million)

	5 Year Plan		1960/61		1961/62		3rd Stage	
	Investment	%	Invest.	%	Invest.	%	Invest.	%
Productive Sectors	2215.2	81.4	302.7	64.3	423.4	69.4.	584.2	65.7
Services Sectors	504.8	18.6	168.0	35.7	186.9	30.6	305.8	34.3
TOTAL	2720.0	100.0	470.7	100.0	610.3	100.0	890.0	100.0

B - Implemented Investments

The studies effected recently by the Ministry of Planning showed gross and nett fixed capital formation and depreciation to have been during 1961-63 as follows :

(Values: LS. 1 million)

	1961	1962	1963
Gross Capital formation	536.0	670.8	618.0
Capital depreciation	120.2	132.7	146.9
Nett capital formation	415.8	538.1	471.1

On this basis we can effect the following comparison between actual andenvisaged investments for 1963 as well as for the entire period July 1962 till end 1963

Planned and Actual Investment
During the Third Stage

(Values: LS. 1 million)

	1963			July 62 - end 63		
	Planned	Actual	%	Planned	Actual	%
Gross Investment(1)	-	618.0	-	-	954	-
Depreciation	-	146.9	-	-	213	-
Nett Investment	594	471.1	79.3	890	741	83.3
Average total investment (2)	-	16.0	-	-	-	-
Average nett investment (3)	19.2	12.7	-	-	-	-

---

(1) In this report we consider investment to consist of fixed capital formation and overlook inventory changes. We also differentiate between investment and development expenditures that include other elements.

(2) The rate is calculated by comparison to Gross National Product at current prices which was L.S.3855 million.

(3) The rate is calculated by comparison to Nett National Product at current prices which was L.S.3708 million.

Thus, we notice here the shortcomings of actual investments, more pronounced during 1963 than during the second half of 1962, a state imputable to the following factors:

1) The leakage abroad of an important amount of savings of the private sector which saved accordingly less than its actual capabilities.

2) Some sources, such as Mining, Petroleum and Voluntary Loans, were entirely unable to finance the Public Sector , whilst others supplied less funds than expected, such as foreign credit facilities, savings of various government agencies, municipalities, the Insurance and Pensions Funds, etc...

So far we have discussed the total figures of investment funds. Regarded by sector, the allocation of these funds was as follows :

Actual Investment Funds
Allocated,By Sector

(Values: LS. 1 million)

	1 9 6 1			1 9 6 2			1 9 6 3			TOTAL 3 YEARS	
	Gross	Depr.	Nett	Gross	Depr.	Nett	Gross	Depr.	Nett	Gross	Nett
Irrigation & Agriculture	82	26	56	93	28	65	110	31	79	285	200
Industry & Mining	104	30	74	142	32	110	128	37	91	374	275
Power & Fuel	56	2	54	59	3	56	41	4	37	156	147
Transp. & Communications	108	31	77	98	36	62	113	38	75	319	214
Services	29	10	19	84	10	74	38	12	26	151	119
Construction	157	21	136	195	24	171	188	25	163	540	470
TOTAL	536	120	416	671	133	538	618	147	471	1.825	1.425
								Annual average		608	475

When we consider the volume of actual investments effected by the public and private sectors separately, we find :

---

(2) The rate is calculated by comparison to Gross National Product at current prices which was L.S.3855 million.

(3) The rate is calculated by comparison to Nett National Product at current prices which was L.S.3708 million.

Actual Gross and Nett Investments by the Public and Private Sectors

(Values: LS. 1 million)

	1961	1962	1963
Public Sector (1)			
Gross Investment	219.7	184.0	170.0
Depreciation	12.4	15.7	18.7
Nett investment	207.3	168.3	151.3
Private Sector			
Gross investment	316.3	486.8	448.0
Depreciation	107.8	117.0	128.0
Nett investment	208.5	369.8	319.8
Grand Total			
Gross investment	536.0	670.8	618.0
Depreciation	120.2	132.7	146.9
Nett investment	415.8	538.1	471.1

1 - ACTUAL INVESTMENTS BY THE PRIVATE SECTOR

We shall endeavour, here-under, to analyse the state of actual investments undertaken by the public and private sectors.

Actual investments effected by the private sector during 1963 separately and during the entire Third Stage were:

(Values: LS. 1 million)

	1963			Third Stage		
	Planned	Actual	%	Planned	Actual	%
Gross Investment	-	448.0	-	-	691	-
Depreciation	-	128.2	-	-	187	-
Nett investment	-	319.8	-	269	504	187.3
Average gross Invest.	-	11.6	-	-	-	-
" nett "	-	8.6	-	-	-	-

Thus, we see that the private sector overfulfilled its plan by 87% due to the following reasons :

1) Falty statistical computations under-estimated the capabilities of the private sector.

---

(1) Investment is considered to consist only of fixed capital formation. We shall devote, subsequently, a special discussion on development expenditures by the public sector, which include expenditures effected by the development budgets that do not consist only of fixed capital such as buildings and equipment.

2) The expansion of National Income beyond original estimates, mainly due to the bumper harvests which vitalised some other sectors.

3) Private capital outflows were effected only by the big capitalists and feudalists whilst the increase of local private capital investments was induced by the increase of the purchasing power among the ordinary citizens in town and country, and was undertaken by the medium and small capitalists whose activity is influenced by economic rather than political factors. Besides, the last two groups are known to be the natural allies who support every socialist revolution.

Actual Private Investment
By Sector

(Values: LS. 1 million)

SECTORS	1961			1962			1963			TOTAL 3 YEARS	
	Gross	Depr.	Nett	Gross	Depr.	Nett	Gross	Depr.	Nett	Gross	Nett
Irrigation & Agrc.	36	25	11	60	27	33	77	29	48	173	92
Industry & Electricity	101	28	73	138	30	108	126	35	91	365	272
Transport & Comm.	62	28	34	59	31	28	70	33	37	191	99
Services	5	8	3	41	8	33	12	9	3	58	33
House-building	112	19	93	189	21	168	163	22	141	464	402
TOTAL	316	108	208	487	117	370	448	128	320	1.251	898
								Annual	average	417	299

The figures covering the entire Third Stage were as follows :

Actual Private Investments by Sector
During the Third Stage

(Values: LS. 1 million)

Sectors	Gross		Depreciation		Nett	
	L.S.	%	L.S.	%	L.S.	%
Irrigation & Agriculture	107	15.5	42	22.5	65	12.9
Electricity & Industry	195	28.2	50	26.7	145	28.8
Transp. & Communic	99	14.4	49	26.3	50	9.9
Services	33	4.6	13	6.9	20	3.8
House building	258	37.3	33	17.6	225	44.6
Total	692	100.0	187	100.0	505	100.0

This table reveals clearly the high level of investment in building, particularly the high level of nett investment as the rate of depreciation in this sector is lower than in other sectors. The ratio of investment in industry was also fair. As for the share of agriculture, it appears rather low, especially since depreciation here accounts for 39% of gross investment whilst the general average for the entire sectors does not exceed 27%.

2 - THE INVESTMENTS OF THE PUBLIC SECTOR

Our discussion of the Public Sector will treat separatly the fields of investment as consisting only of fixed capital formation and investment as a form of general development expenditures.

a - Fixed capital formation by the Public Sector

Fixed capital formation during the years 1961-1963 was as follows :

(Values: LS. 1 million)

SECTORS	1961			1962			1963			TOTAL 3 YEARS	
	Gross	Depr.	Nett	Gross	Depr.	Nett	Gross	Depr.	Nett	Gross	Nett
Irrigation & Agric.	46	1	45	33	1	32	33	2	31	112	108
Industry & Mining	3	2	1	4	2	2	2	2	-	9	3
Power & Fuel	56	2	54	59	3	56	41	4	37	156	147
Transp. & Comm.	46	3	43	39	5	34	43	5	38	128	115
Services	24	2	22	43	2	41	26	3	23	93	86
Construction	45	2	43	6	3	3	25	3	22	76	68
TOTAL	220	12	208	184	16	168	170	19	151	574	527
								Annual average		191	176

As for the figures on public capital formation for the entire Third Stage, they were :

(Values: LS. 1 million)

Sectors	Gross		Depreciation		Nett	
	L.S.	%	L.S.	%	L.S.	%
Irrigation & Agriculture	50	19.1	2	7.8	48	20.3
Industry, Mining and Geology	4	1.5	3	11.5	1	0.5
Power and Fuel	70	26.7	6	23.1	64	27.1
Transport and Comm.	62	23.7	7	26.8	55	23.3
Services	48	18.3	4	15.4	44	18.6
Construction	28	10.7	4	15.4	24	10.2
Total	262	100.0	26	100.0	236	100.0

The above figures reveal the great weakness of putlic expenditures in the sector of industry and mining, but the distribution of funds among the remaining sectors seems well-balanced.

b - Total Development Expenditures by the Public Sector

The general picture one forms about Total Development Expenditures is somewhat different from that we drew on fixed capital formation. But before presenting the figures on planned and actual expenditures, we shall present a table that reveals the allocations as initially planned and as finally adopted after amendment. This latter table is presented to show the degree of exactitude in the initially planned figures which had to be only slightly amended in order to present them in their final form.

Public Sector Appropriations for the Third Stage

(Values: LS. 1 million)

Sectors	Initial Approp. (a)	Final Approp. (b)	% of b/a
Irrigation & Land Reclam.	121430	120588	99.3
Agriculture	34945	27639	79.2
Industry and Mining	35864	36064	100.6
Power and Fuel	90531	90331	96.8
Transport. & Communications	138510	146773	106.0
Education	55154	9939	101.0
Health	8700	56194	114.2
Public Utilities & Housing	113040	112944	99.9
Social & Labour Services	3105	3034	97.7
Cultural Services	3844	3844	100.0
Government Buildings	10037	10021	99.8
Miscellaneous	6840	-	-
Total	622000	617371	99.2

It is to be noted, however, that alterations on initial allocations to the various projects within one sector were more pronounced than the amount of alteration effected for that sector as a whole. This fact becomes apparent in Part II where we treat each sector separatly in detail.

Actual Development Expenditures by the Public Sector During the Third Stage

(Values: LS. 1000)

Sectors	Appropriations	Actual (1) Expenditures	%
Irrigation & Land Reclam.	121430	51244	42.2
Agriculture	34945	6900	19.4
Industry and Mining	35864	11215	31.2
Power and Fuel	90531	61072	67.4
Transport & Comm.	138510	67128	48.4
Education	55154	34267	62.1
Health	8700	4199	48.2
Public Utilities, tourism Housing	113040	43539	38.5
Social & Labor Services	3105	1313	42.2
Cultural & Recreational services	3844	1468	38.1
Govt. Buildings	10037	5444	54.2
Miscellaneous	6840	-	-
Total	622000	287789	46.2

From these figures we can deduce that :

1) During the Thirs Stage the Public Sector invested 46.2% of planned expenditures compared with 78% during the first year and 50% during the second. The following table shows the amounts of development expenditures during the past three stages :

(Values: LS. 1 million)

Years	Appropriations	Actual Expenditures	%
1st Year	362.558	282.065	78
2nd Year	448.475	226.582	51
3rd Stage	622.000	287.789	46
Total	1433.043	796.436	55

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(1) The figures of this column differ from those of the Ministry of Finance, though they are nearer to the figures of the Public Debt Fund. The discrepancy may be due to differences in calculation methods pursued by the development agencies.

2) The rates of actual development expenditures during the Third Stage compared to appropriations varied in the different sectors from 21% to 62%, most of them being nearer the latter figure. Actual development expenditures were distributed as follows between the productive and the services sectors:

(Values: LS. 1 million)

Sectors	Appropriations	Actual Expenditures	% of Execution	Structural percentage
Productive Sectors	421280	197559	46.8	68.6
Services	200720	90230	44.9	31.4
Total	622000	287789	46.2	100.0

These figures reveal with certainty that the structural distribution of development expenditures between the productive and services sectors was in conformity with the principle of socio-economic balance in the allocation of resources besides being in harmony with the principle of granting priority to the productive sectors. We have already stated above that the Third Stage Plan had appropriated 65.6% of development expenditures for the productive sectors and 34.4% for the services sectors.

II - INVESTMENT FUNDS

A - Gross and nett savings by the public and private sectors

The gross volume of savings, ex-ante, was set for 1963 of the Third Stage at L.S.442 million or 14.3% of National Income, which would have been L.S.167 million more than the savings of the base year that equal 11.5% of National Income. This volume was expected to be L.S.152 million short of requirements, this balance to be provided through foreign credit facilities. Actual ex-post figures showed savings in 1963 to have been L.S.490 million, at current prices, and L.S.447 million at base year prices, leading to a slight overfulfillment of the Plan on that count.

The rate of nett savings, calculated at current prices, was 13.2% of National Income (It is well known that the calculation of the rate of nett savings at current prices is more realistic than at the base year prices, which would have placed it at 12.7%). This means that the goal set for the rate of savings was not fulfilled, a matter imputable to the fact that the Gross National Product increased during 1963 beyond expectations, the major part of this increase having been consumed, too.

As for gross savings, they attained in 1963 L.S.637 million at current and L.S.586 million at base year prices, or 16% of Gross National Product at current and 15% at base year prices.

Before proceeding to analyse ex-ante and ex-post savings of the public and private sectors under the Third Stage Plan, we present the following table on the Balance of Payments for 1963 :

Balance of Payments

(Values: LS. 1 million)

	Credit	Debit	Balance
Trade	721	896	- 175
Transportation	12	8	+ 4
Tourism	20	30	- 10
Oil royalties and Expenditures of oil companies	160	-	+ 160
Govt. Expenditures	40	25	+ 15
Profits from foreign exchange operations	8	8	-
Official donations	39	14	+ 25
T o t a l	1000	981	+ 19

We see here that the balance of payments realised a favourable swing of L.S.19 million while the Plan expected a deficit of L.S.152 million as a result of envisaged foreign aid and credit facilities. Thus, exactly the opposite of the goal set on this count was the one realised.

B - Funds available to the Public Sector

Savings expected to be available to the Public Sector for financing its projects under the entire Third Stage Plan were set as follows :

(Values: LS. 1000)

Sources of Funds	L. S.	%
Surplus of ordinary budget	-	-
Surplus of the Public Debt Fund	41790	6.7
Surplus of Insurance and Pensions Fund of Govt. employees	30000	4.8
Surplus of the Social Insurance Authority for non-govt. employees and workers	45000	7.3
Surpluses available from the municipalities	60000	9.6
" of the various govt. authorities	103210	16.7
" of the School Buildings Construction Authority	15000	2.4
Revenue from petroleum and mining	25000	4.0
Extraordinary revenues	50000	8.0
Voluntary loans	30000	4.8
Foreign loans and credit facilities	222000	35.7
Other sources	-	-
Total	622000	100.0

The figures ofthe above table can be grouped as follows:

(Values: LS. 1 million)

Sources of Funds	L. S.	%
Government savings	245	39.4
Savings on insurance and pensions	75	12.1
Extraordinary sources and voluntary loans	80	12.8
Total local savings	400	64.3
Foreign credit facilities and loans	222	35.7
Total	622	100.0

Only L.S.310.39 million or 50% of the above estimates were realised as follows :

Expected and Actual Savings by the Public Sector During the Third Stage Plan

(Values: LS. 1000)

Sources of Funds	Expected Savings	Actual Savings	%
Surplus of ordinary budget	-	1095	-
" " Public Debt Fund	41790	28370	67.9
" " Insurance and Pension Fund of Govt. employees	30000	9650	32.2
Surplus of Social Insurance Authority	45000	42480	94.4
" from municipalities	60000	21350	35.6

(Cont'nd)	Expected Savings	Actual Savings	%
Surplus from various govt. authorities	103210	67720	65.6
" " School Building Construction Authority	15000	15900	106.0
Surplus from School Books Publication Authority	-	13190	-
Surplus from Posts and Telecommunications Authority	-	11310	-
Revenues from petroleum and mining	25000	-	-
Voluntary loans	30000	-	-
Extraordinary revenues	50000	50000	100.0
Foreign loans and credits	222000	49320	22.2
Miscellaneous	-	-	-
Total	622000	310390	49.9%

The figures of the above table too, can be grouped as follows :

(Values: LS. 1 million)

Sources of Funds	Estimates (a)	Actual Savings L.S.(b)	Actual Savings %	% b/a
Govt. savings	245	159	51	65
Savings on insurance and pensions	75	52	17	69
Extraordinary sources and voluntary loans	80	50	16	63
Total local savings	400	261	84	65
Foreign Credit facilities and loans	222	49	16	22
Total	622	310	100	50

We can surmise, from analyzing the above two tables that:

1) The Government was able to realise only two thirds of its expected savings, the reasons being the too optimistic estimates about surpluses available and the fact that revenues from petroleum and mining did not nett in the expected L.S.25 million.

2) Only 63% of the extra-ordinary sources and voluntary loans were realised, mainly because the latter did not materialise.

3) The Public Sector was able to utilise only negligible amounts of foreign credit facilities.

All these point to the necessity of effecting more precise estimates, encouraging the various public authorities to mobilise their savings in a better manner and effecting a deep study on how best to utilise offered foreign credit facilities.

If we exclude the credit facilities and extraordinary revenues, then the actual surplus funds that were available to the Public Sector for investment did not exceed L.S.211 million during the entire Third Stage period which equal 3.7% of the Gross National Product in 1963. This is a clear proof on the need to estimate public resources in a very precise manner.

As for the way these funds were allocated, this is revealed in the following table :

	L.S. million
Nett additional fixed capital formation	236
Capital formation to replace depreciation	26
Other development expenditures	26
Loans at the Central Treasury	22
Total funds of Public Sector	310

C - Savings by the Private Sector

Nett savings realised by the private Sector during 1963 amounted to L.S.339 million which consisted in L.S.320 million invested inside the country and L.S.19 million invested abroad. As for the foreign trade balance it was in deficit.

The ratio of these nett savings of 1963 equalled 9.1% of Nett National Product and 69.2% of the total national savings. Further, by adding the L.S.129 million in private sector expenditure on depreciation costs, we obtain a gross figure of L.S.467 million of savings for 1963. On this basis, gross private savings in 1963 equalled 12.1% of the Gross National Product and 73.3% of the Gross National Savings.

III - NATIONAL INCOME

a - Increase in National Income

The Third Stage Plan depended for its calculations on the figures of the Nett National Product which consist of the factor costs plus indirect taxes and minus government subsidies for production. And in order to conform with the goal of the First Five Year Plan for raising National Income by 40% over the base year it aimed at expanding the Nett National Product from L.S.2400 million during the base year to L.S.3100 million in 1963.

1963 National Product
at Current Prices

(Values: L.S. 1 million)

Sector	Value of Production	Needs of Production	Gross Product	Depreciation	Nett Product	Indirect Taxes	Product at factor Cost
Agriculture	1386	246	1140	25	1116	38	1078
Industry	2130	1509	621	38	583	56	527
Construction	220	116	104	2	102	4	98
Rent	262	13	249	19	230	-	230
Commerce	699	7	692	11	681	131	550
Government	320	-	320	2	318	-	318
Communications	443	65	378	38	340	18	322
Finance	72	-	72	2	70	-	70
Services	491	212	278	10	268	43	225
Total	6023	2168	3855	147	3708	290	3418

The above table gives the figures of the N.N.P., at current prices. But, since the Third Stage Plan is based on the 1956 price level, the figures it included envisaged N.N.P. for 1963 are not comparable with the above actual figures which are calculated at current prices. Accordingly, we present the following table on the structural changes in income and a comparison between estimates of the N.N.P. figures for 1963 and those that actually materialised.

(Values: LS. 1 million)

Sector	Base Year		1963 Plan		Actual, 1963 Prices		Actual, Fixed Prices		%
	L.S.	%	L.S.	%	L.S.	%	L.S.	%	
Agriculture	965	40.2	1210	39.0	1116	30.1	1238	34.4	102.3
Industry	275	11.5	440	14.2	583	15.7	499	13.9	113.4
Construction	101	4.2	140	4.5	102	2.8	138	3.8	98.6
Transp. and Comm.	144	6.0	175	5.6	340	9.2	319	8.8	114.3
Commerce and Finance	431	17.9	520	16.8	751	20.2	720	20.0	138.5
Rents	141	5.9	185	6.0	230	6.2	192	5.3	103.8
Private and Govt. Services	343	14.3	430	13.9	586	15.8	499	13.8	116.0
Total	2400	100.0	3100	100.0	3708	100.0	3605	100.0	112.5

It appears from analysing the above table that :

1) The goal for the Nett National Product was overfulfilled by 12.5% which is a good amount, particularly when we consider that variations in income are the best pointer about the success of development. But this is imputable to several factors, some of which, however, encompassed negative tendencies. As for the main reasons for this success, they were:

- Good agricultural harvests which exercised direct expansive effects on transportation and indirect expansive effects such as increasing the purchasing power of farmers who stepped up their demand on commodities.

- Actual investment expenditures effected by the public and private sectors under the Third Stage Plan were devoted more towards the small projects with a short period of gestation than to the huge enterprises.

2) Though the Nett National Product overfulfilled its goal by 12.5%, some sectors, particularly Industry, Commerce and Transport expanded beyond this figure. It is to be noted here that Commerce overfulfilled its goals more than Agriculture did. This is a proof about the improvement in the equitable division of labor in the former sector, the expansion of the internal markets, and the increase in agricultural products consumed locally.

The Construction sector did not realise its goal as it invested L.S.280 million in 1963 instead of L.S.345 in 1962.

3) Important variations in the price levels have occured during the past few years which were reflected in the discrepancy of the figures of the Nett National Product at 1963 prices and at 1956 base year prices. It seems that prices of agricultural products and building materials have a downward trend while those of industrial products, transport and communications charges, rents and various services tend to rise. On the whole the general price level increased between the 1956 base year prices and those of 1963 by 3%.

4) Structural changes reflected in the relative importance of the various sectors occured. Despite the good 1963 harvests, the share of Agriculture in the Nett National Product declined while Industry expanded by 81% over its 1956 base year figure in order to raise its share from 11.5% to about 14% in 1963. We also note the decline of the share of public and private sectors from 14.3% to 13.8%.

5) Finally, we note the important fact that Nett National Product at the end of 1963 exceeded by 3.7% the L.S.3360 million level it was destined to reach at the end of the First Five Year Plan itself (Oil royalties are excluded from calculations).

b - Increase in per capita income

The Third Stage Plan aimed at increasing per capita income from L.S.532 in 1956 to L.S.641 in 1963 whilst the latter actually attained L.S.765 at current prices and L.S.744 at 1956 base year prices, which means that the goal was overfulfilled by 12.2% (Oil royalties are excluded from these calculations).

IV - CONSUMPTION

The Third Stage Plan expected consumption in 1963 to increase by L.S.533 million over the 1960 base year figure in order to attain L.S.2658 million. Actual consumption in 1963 attained L.S.3218 million at current prices and L.S.3158 at base year prices, overfulfilling the goals by 14.3% which was higher than the 12.5% overfulfillment realised by the increase in Nett National Product, a matter that points to a faster expansion rate in the former than in the latter (oil royalty figures are excluded from calculations). Therefore, since consumption accounted for 86.8% of Nett National Product at current prices instead of 85.7% as originally planned we summarise that the goal here was not realised.

a - Private and Public Consumption

Unfortunately, the committees entrusted with studying consumption figures of the private and public sectors, separatly, have not completed their surveys. Only the following preliminary figures are available about consumption in the private sector, calculated at current prices :

Year	Total Private Consumption	Population (million)	Per capita consumption
1962	L.S.2421.5 million	4.742	L.S. 510.7
1963	L.S.2577.2 "	4.846	L.S. 531.8

By subtracting these figures from the total ones on consumption, we attain the following preliminary volume for public consumption:

Year	Total Public Consumption	Share per citizen
1963	L.S. 640.8 million	L.S. 132.2

Thus, we find that the share of the Private Sector in 1963 was 80.1% and of the Public Sector 19.1% of Total Consumption, the latter ratio being an important one for a country the size of the Syrian Arab Republic.

b - Per Capita Consumption

The Third Stage Plan expected per capita consumption in 1963 to rise by L.S.77 over that of the 1956 base year to attain L.S.549. The actual figures for 1963 were L.S.664 at current and L.S.651 at base year prices, the latter figure being L.S.102 more than planned and L.S.169 greater than the figure of the base year.

EMPLOYMENT AND PRODUCTIVITY

a - Employment

The First Five Year Plan estimated the labor force in 1956 at 1,530,000 workers expected to become 1,655,000 workers by 1963. But the very precise social sample surveys recently effected proved that the estimates of this Plan on that count were not precise, a matter explained by the fact that the statistical services of Syria at that time had not yet far progressed. Accordingly, figures on employment, recently made available are not comparable with the estimates of the Five Year Plan.

These social sample surveys were effected three times in 1961, three times in 1962 and only once in 1963. As they were effected during different months so that seasonal influences become apparent from one survey to another, we have selected for comparison the surveys effected during the months of November 1961 and 1963 :

The Employed and Unemployed in Syria

	November 1961		November 1963	
	Number	%	Number	%
Employed	1,081,000	91.3	1,112,000	89.4
Unemployed	103,000	8.7	132,000	10.6
Total Labour Force	1,184,000	100.0	1,244,000	100.0

Thus, the total labour force increased between the two periods by 60,000 workers of whom 31,000, or over 50%, found employment. But we also note that the rate of unemployment increased faster than the rate of increase of the total labour force which made the former rise from 8.7% in 1961 to 10.6% in 1963.

Perhaps, here, the main reason for the increase in unemployment despite the good increase in the National Income is because the expansion of the Construction Sector leads only to a temporary expansion in the labour force it utilises. Once the extra work on hand gets completed the workers are laid off and not retained.

Therefore, future development plans should devote more attention to projects where the equipment and machinery are manipulated by labour, and the effects of a project on the level of employment must be given greater consideration when evaluating investment outlets.

b - Productivity of the Worker

The term "productivity of the worker" as used here means the average value added by one worker to the Nett National Product.

The First Five Year Plan estimated the productivity per worker at L.S.1569 during the base year and L.S.1873 in 1963. But whereas labour figures of this Plan were not correct, the productivity per worker was much underestimated. It appeared, on the basis of the social sample survey for 1963 which fixed the labour force at 1,112,000 workers, that the productivity per worker during that year was L.S.3334 at current prices and L.S.3242 at 1956 base year prices. Such figures are, obviously, uncomparable with the estimates of the Five Year Plan whether for 1956 or for 1963.

GENERAL EQUILIBRIUM

The picture we draw on the state of general equilibrium of the economy, made on the basis of the preceeding surveys, is revealed in the following table :

Sources and Uses of Economic Magnitudes in 1963 at Current Prices

(Values: LS. 1 million)

Sources			Uses		
1. Gross Product	3855		1. Public & Private Consumption	3243	
2. Imports	967		2. Investment	618	
a) Visible		896	a) depreciation		147
b) invisible		71	b) capital formation		471
			3. Exports	961	
			a) visible		721
			b) invisible		240
	4822			4822	

Major Economic Variables (A comparison of actual figures of 1963 with the estimates for 1963 and those of 1956

Variables	Unit	1956	1963 Plan	Actual 1963 at current prices	Actual 1963 at 1956 prices
National product at factor cost	L.S. million	-	-	3418	3315
Indirect taxes	"	-	-	290	290
Nett National Product	"	2400	3100	3708	3605
Depreciation	"	-	-	147	139
Gross National Product	"	-	-	3855	3744
Consumption	"	2125	2658	3218	3158
Nett savings	"	275	442	490	447
Gross savings	"	-	-	637	586
Nett investment	"	323	594	471	428
Gross investment	"	-	-	618	567
Foreign Trade Balance	"	- 48	-152	+ 19	+ 19
Population	1000	4500	4840	4846	4846
Labour Force	1000	1530(1)	1655(1)	1112	1112
Per Capita income	L.S.	532	641	765	744
" " consumption	"	472	549	664	651
Productivity per worker	"	1569(1)	1873(1)	3334	3242
Consumption rate	%	88.5	85.7	86.8	87.6
Nett savings rate	"	11.5	14.3	13.2	12.4
Gross " " (2)	"	-	-	16.5	15.6
Nett investment rate	"	13.5	19.2	12.7	11.9
Gross " " (2)	"	-	-	16.0	15.1

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(1) Estimates of 1st Five Year Plan on Labour Force and Productivity were not correct.

(2) By comparison with Gross National Product.

SECTION II

DETAILED REPORT ON PUBLIC DEVELOPMENT EXPENDITURES BY SECTORS

CHAPTER I - IRRIGATION AND LAND RECLAMATION

GENERAL SET-UP

- Total investments of the Public Sector during the eighteen month stretch of July 62-end 63 totalled L.S.121.43 million.
- Work accomplished cost L.S.51.24 million or 42% of those planned.
- Allocations during the first two years of the Five Year Plan totalled L.S.138.965 million of which L.S.90.104 million and 65% were realised.
- Actual total expenditures till the end of third stage were L.S.141.35 million or 54% of estimated expenditures and 18% of allocations under the Five Year Plan.

The following table presents allocations and actual expenditures during the first three stages of the Five Year Plan:

(Values: L.S. 1000)

	Expenditures		
Year	Allocated	Spent	%
1st year 1960/61	65.435	56.373	86
2nd year 1961/62	73.530	33.731	46
3rd stage 1962-end 63	121.430	51.244	42
Total	260.395	141.348	54

GOALS ACHIEVED

THE EUPHRATES DAM PROJECT

The Euphrates Dam Project is vital for Syria as it will effect a radical transformation in its socio-economic structure. About 600,000 hectares will get irrigated and 600,000 kilo-watt hours will be generated. Projects executed by virtue of the Third Stage Plan were :

a - Design of the Dam

The geological studies,surveys and tests, the listing of utilisable materials, and the studies on sedimentation, requisite for designing and constructing the dam were completed. The Swedish F.B.B. group of consulting engineers and West German Lehmayer Company studied the river flow. The consulting engineers submitted the preliminary designs of the dam which were given to a committee of international experts who approved some of them and requested further studies on the rest. The final location of the hydro-electric power station was selected in agreement with the two consulting engineering groups.

b - Preparation of the Camps

The following buildings were completed:

a laboratory for soil mechanics and geology, the administration building, three houses for married personnel, a house for bachelor personnel, a mud-brick house of three rooms 90% was of the macadamisation work on the 9.943 Kms road that connects the Aleppo-Rakka highway with the location of the dam at Tabaka. The studies for the supply of drinking water to the camps were completed and a water well was opened.

c - Irrigable land and irrigation canals

The Dutch NeDeCo Company submitted its report which consisted of studies on irrigable lands and their degrees of suitability for cultivation; water requirements, suitable types of cultivation; causes of salinity; the need for an experimented station to treat the clay land; irrigation networks; the cost of exploitation and expected nett revenue in each region. The company submitted also the relevant maps as well as the design of the experimental station.

d - Cultivation and Population Settlement Programme

The Euphrates General Authority contracted with NeDeCo and the Dutch Economic Institute in order to effect socio-economic and agricultural surveys to plan the population settlement in the area, the optimum size of the farm, the type of agricultural rotation to follow, the method of land exploitation, etc. The final reports are to be delivered during 1964.

e - The Irrigation Network

In order to draw the irrigation network detailed topographic maps and charts on the suitability of the various lots for irrigation are required. The latter charts were prepared and the following completed by the end of 1963.

- The photo-mosaic of 21039 sq.Km.
- The topographic maps, at a scale of 1/25000 for 16500 sq.Km.
- The topographic maps, scale 1/5000 for 8832 sq.Km.
- The Authority called for offers to design the irrigation canals in Bleikh, and the left bank of the Euphrates between Tabaka and Halabya-Zalabya. Five offers were submitted and are being studied by a technical committee.

L.S.53,275,000 were appropriated for this project during the Third Stage (1962 - end 1963) of which L.S.11,346,000 or 21% were spent. Total expenditure till the end of the Third Stage Plan were L.S.18,600,000 or 6% of appropriations under the First Five Year Plan.

THE KHABOUR RIVER PROJECT

The Yougoslav Geostragifana company completed the geological surveys and the chemico-physical tests on the soil layers and rocks in order to select the location of the dam. The Bulgarian Vodproekt submitted its study on the utilisation of the Khabour river to irrigate its upper basin, which was accepted. The same company prepared the preliminary designs for the irrigation of areas north of Hassaké and around Tel-Tamer.

The Swedish F.B.B. company completed its studies too for the selection of a dam site on the Khabour River and drawing its final designs.

The Third Stage Plan appropriated L.S.5,5 million of which L.S.1,557,000 or 28% were spent. Total expenditures till the end of the Third Stage were L.S.3,792,000 or 4% of allocations under the First Five Year Plan.

GHAB AND ASHARNE PROJECT

This project aims at reclaiming 35,000 hectares of swamp land in the Ghab, the erection of dykes to store water and avert floods, the generation of hydro-electric power, and the construction of irrigation and drainage canals to enable the cultivation of 72,000 hectares of land in the Ghab and Asharné.

During the Third Stage 44,000 hectares were reclaimed and irrigated, and the following contracts were concluded:

- contract for the construction of a dyke at Jedreen and a canal at Talf.
- contract for the construction of irrigation and drainage canals for the first segment of Canal C2, as well as other works relevant there-to.
- contract for the construction of a supporting wall for Lake Ayn el-Taka and the canal for the fish basin at Shari'a, as well as other works relevant there-to.
- contract for the erection of a direct electric station at Mahardeh.
- contract for the aerial topographic survey of the Ghab.
- contract for the delivery and erection of nine pumping units at the dyke at Jedreen and Talf canal.

Further, the northern irrigation canal at Asharné was utilised, and the studies for the reclamation of the remaining Ghab land was completed and an international tender announced there-on.

Finally, the following subsidiary projects were completed:

a - Irrigation and drainage
  - Ayn-el-Na'our to Karkour irrigation net-work.
  - C3 and C4 major canal and installations there-on.
  - C2, C3 and C4 canals.

b - Dams and Aqueducts
  - Delivery and installation of the equipment for the Mahardeh Dam tunnel.
  - Removal of the plant at Ghajar el-Amir and compensation payment to owners.
  - Complimentary work at Rastan Dam site.
  - Delivery and erection of the Acharné Aqueduct gates.
  - Delivery and erection of the gates and valves of Mahardeh Dam.
  - 80% of the protection work at Harabnafsé Dam.

c - Roads and Bridges
- Skaylabiyé-Kareem Road.
- " -Acharné "
- Harabnafsé bridge and the railway junction.
- 95% of the Douer-Jisr el-Shoughour road.

d - Buildings
- Acharné office building, and an office and a residential building in Mahardeh
- Guard posts.

e - Acharné
- 98% of the design and construction of the irrigation and drainage canals.

f - Drainage
- Secondary drainage canals between Amoureen and Merdash.
- Secondary drainage canals between Merdash and Ayn-el-Na'our, besides supplementary construction work.

g - Maintenance Work on the Canals
- Machines, equipment, means of transport and the requisite labour were all ensured.

The Third Stage Plan alone completed 12% of the Ghab - Acharné Project and the past three and one half years of the Five Year Plan 68%. This project was begun during the fifties and is already 98% complete.

The Third Stage Plan allocated L.S.37.34 million of which L.S.26.943 million or 72% were spent.

THE ROUGE PROJECT

This project aims at the drainage and reclamation of 43000 hectares in Idlib Governorate as well as the construction of irrigation canals.

The following was accomplished during the Third Stage Plan:

- Completion of the subsidiary southern canals.

- The conclusion of a contract and the construction of two temporary dykes at the springs of Ira el-Wastani and Kibly.

- The conclusion of a contract for the erection of secondary canals and supplementary installations in the southern canal network.

- Completion of the designs of new installations for the springs at Ira, and contracting there-on.

- The study of the road netwrok is underway.

- The completion of the houses for the guards.

The Third Stage Plan allocated L.S.700,000 but L.S.1,231,000 or 17.6% were spent. Expenditures till the end of the Third Stage were L.S.5,025,000 or 67% of total allocations under the Five Year Plan. This project was also begun in the fifties.

THE UPPER ORONTES PROJECT

This project aims at the utilisation of Upper Orontes waters in order to irrigate 7000 hectares between the Syro-Lebanese frontiers and improve water flows to 20,000 hectars already irrigated by the Homs-Hama canal. The following was accomplished under the present plan :

- The Yougoslav Energoproject Company submitted its preliminary studies suggesting two solutions.

- A further contract was concluded with the above company in order to study the following third solution: - the construction of irrigation and drainage canals without the generation of hydro-electric power, the irrigation of 7000 hectars in Kaseer region together with the erection of water pumps, and the study of the feasibility of reconstructing the Homs-Hama canal. Finally, the company is to compare the three solutions to decide which is the most economic.

- The Yougoslav Company submitted the third solution which is under study.

- The decision on which solution to choose depends mainly on the water agreement which is not yet concluded with Lebanon.

The Third Stage Plan allocated L.S.590,000 of which L.S.273,000 or 46% were spent. Expenditures to-date, by virtue of the plans, was L.S.653,000 or 1.4% of allocations under the Five Year Plan.

SINN RIVER PROJECT

This project aims at the utilisation of Sinn River in Lattakié Governorate to irrigate 9000 hectars through the construction of canals at various levels. The following was accomplished under the present plan :

- The delivery and erection of the pumping and electric generation units.

- The delivery of the pipes.

- The subsidiary equipment for the main irrigation canal.

- The buildings for the pumping units to the 50 meter altitude and the guard posts.

- The main buildings for the pumping units to the 50 meter altitude.

- Completion of the study of the secondary canals of the 50 meter altitude and contracting for their construction.

On this basis 8% of the project was completed during this stage or 26% by the end of 1963.

L.S.5 million were appropriated for the present stage of which L.S. 1,422,000 or 28% were actually spent. L.S.3,756,000 or 23% of total allocations under the Five Year Plan were spent to-date.

THE YARMUK RIVER PROJECT

This project aims at the utilisation of the Hauran springs that flow into Wadi Harair and Yarmuk river, the construction of canals for the flow irrigation of 6540 hectars, besides a central and an upper canal system to irrigate by pumps 2600 and 1740 hectars respectively. The following was completed to-date:

- The delivery and erection of pumping and power generation units.

- The delivery and erection of 90% of the steel pipes.

- Completion of 75% of Ajami and Zeizoun canals.
- Construction of the guard stations.
- Construction of 35% of the buildings for the pumping units.

This stage completed 14% of the project, or 52% of the entire works to-date.

L.S. 5,975,000 were allocated under the Third Stage Plan of which L.S.3,864,000 or 65% were actually spent. Total expenditures to-date are L.S.6,495,000 or 81% of allocations under the Five Year Plan.

THE IRRIGATION OF THE SOUTHERN FRONTIER REGION (BANIAS)

This project aims at the irrigation of about 10,000 hectars through Banias river and Hasbani river surplus waters that flow into occupied Palestine. The execution of this project depends on its approval so that detailed studies may begin there-on. The Third Stage Plan allocated here L.S.6 million but only L.S.103,000 or 2% were spent. L.S.134,000, representing 1.4% of allocations under the Five Year Plan were spent to-date.

BARADA AND AWAJ RIVER PROJECT

This project aims at the harnessing of Barada and Awaj waters, besides Mt. Hermon springs that flow to occupied Palestine in order to irrigate an area estimated at between 9000 and 17500 hectars. The following was accomplished to-date:

- Soil survey of 50,000 hectars of irrigable land.
- The geological surveys of Barada basin from Souk Wadi Barada till Hamá and the storage basin at Deir Aly and Adlyé on the Awaj river.
- The geological survey and laboratory tests of the soils of the tunnels and canals.
- The topographic surveys of the locations of tunnels, canals and dykes.
- Study of the water flow of the two rivers.
- Study of the locations of the dams and the raw materials to use in their construction.

The Soviet experts have already submitted their studies suggesting three feasible solutions. Work will begin when one solution is chosen and the study on the underground resources of the Damascus basin gets completed.

L.S.195,000 were allocated to the project under the Third Stage of which L.S.154,000 or 79% were spent. Total expenditures to-date are L.S.452,000 or 1.3% of allocations under the Five Year Plan.

DRAINAGE CANALS FOR UPPER TELL MA'AS

This project aims at the construction of a canal network to drain flood waters that collect in the low lying lands along both banks of Tell Ma'as irrigation project in Hassaké Governorate. Surplus water, not needed for irrigation in the region, is to be drained too in order not to increase the salinity of the land.

- The design of the drainage canal netwrok between topographical location 6 + 600 Km and 12 + 800 Km has been completed.

- The above design was given to a contractor who completed 85% of digging work.

- 70% of this project was completed during this stage.

L.S.80,000 were allocated by the present Plan of which L.S.50,000 or 62% were spent.

THE RECONSTRUCTION OF OLD DYKES IN DERA'A AND SOUEIDA

This project aims at the construction of dykes, almost in the same locations where old ones existed, in order to store flood water of the Wadis in Dera'a and Soueida Governorates that they may be utilised in summer as drinking water for livestock and at times for irrigation.

All dykes in Dera'a governorate were constructed. They are located at Basra, Sahwé, Jareen el-Oula, eastern Jareen, Oum el-Mayadeen, and el-Wadi el-Thaleth near Rasas village.

The dykes of Soueida governorate are not in operation yet due to insufficient allocations.

L.S.150,000 were appropriated by the Third Stage of which L.S.102,000 or 68% were spent.

VARIOUS IRRIGATION PROJECTS BY THE MINISTRY OF AGRARIAN REFORM

These projects include:

- Naitoulé and Majateel projects to irrigate 2500 hectars.

- Kastoun project to irrigate ~~1000~~ 750 hectars.

- Deir Shameel project to irrigate 1000 hectars.

The following was accomplished under the present plan:

- The lots of the first project were rented to the farmers who constructed irrigation works at their own expenses.
- The second project was postponed till the following year.
- The third project was included with the Ghab and Acharné project being executed by the Major Projects Administration.
- The Agrarian Reform Institute executed an irrigation project at Mre'yé village in Deir Ezzor governorate.
- Iron pipes were delivered and installed in various projects in Hassaké governorate.

L.S.420,000 were allocated to the projects by the present plan of which L.S.2000 or 0.5% were spent.

MOBILE IRRIGATION UNITS

This project aims at the purchase of sixteen light mobile irrigation units to pump water from low lying rivers to land rented or granted by Agrarian Reform to farmers.

The project has been postponed and its L.S.80,000 allocation was suspended.

THE PARTICIPATION OF THE AGRARIAN REFORM INSTITUTE IN THE STUDY OF THE MODEL EXPLOITATION OF THE GHAB

This project aims at :

- The exploitation of the Ghab in a model manner.
- The undertaking of various experiments and studies relating to the Ghab.
- The training of technicians operating in the Ghab.

L.S. 400,000 were allocated of which L.S.293,000 or 73% were spent.

CHAPTER II - AGRICULTURE

GENERAL SET-UP

- L.S.32,339,000 were allocated for the July 62 - end 63 plan.
- L.S.6,900,000 or 21% of allocations were actually spent.
- L.S.55,061,000 were allocated under the first two annual plans of which L.S.21,391,000 million or 39% were actually spent.
- Total expenditures till end 1963 amounted to L.S.28,291,000 or 32% of appropriated allocations and 30% of expenditures envisaged by the First Five Year Plan.

The following table presents the allocations and expenditures, under the three plans to-date:

(Values: L.S. 1000)

	Funds		
Plans	Appropriated	Actual	%
1st year 1960/61	26,656	15,391	58
2nd year 1961/62	28,405	6,000	21
3rd Stage July 62 - end 63	32,339	6,900	21
Total	87,400	28,241	32

GOALS ACHIEVED

A - PROJECTS OF THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE

1 - Agricultural Guidance

Project aims at the establishment, every year, of sixty agricultural guidance stations and six guidance units. Thirty five guidance stations were established during the present plan in Homs, Damascus, Aleppo, Idleb and Hama governorates. Further, 403 guidance centres on the utilisation of fertilizers were established in collaboration with F.A.O. The project of agricultural guidance stations has been stopped, however, as it was not up to expectations, and was to be replaced, as from 1964, by the regional guidance project.

Two vehicles were purchased for agricultural guidance purposes and seventeen pamphlets published.

L.S.228,000 were allocated for these projects under the present plan of which L.S.111,000 or 49% were spent. L.S.885,000 were spent to-date, representing 37% of allocations under the Five Year Plan.

2 - Horticulture

Projects here aim at the annual production of 2.25 million different saplings, the improvement of seeds, the spread of modern bee-hives, the importation of silk eggs for their sale at low prices and the encouragement of sericulture.

Foreign seeds and saplings of various types were purchased and planted by the Ministry of Agriculture for eventual sale in accordance to plan. Water melon seeds, in one kilogram boxes were prepared for sale. Improved tomato seeds were prepared and distributed. 750 Bee-Hives were sold to farmers. In the field of sericulture, 1400 Japanese seed boxes for the autumn season besides 4000 Italian seed boxes and 4000 Japanese seed boxes for the spring season were imported. Finally, the silk reeling from cocoons plant was completed in Dreikish.

L.S.518,000 were allocated for these projects under the present plan of which L.S.84,000 or 16% were spent. Total expenditures to-date are L.S.1,206,000 or 43% of total appropriations under the Five Year Plan.

3 - Agricultural Quarantine and Protection

Projects here aim at combatting certain pests, such as Locusts, by the public sector and spreading knowledge among the farmers on the means for combatting various agricultural pests. Further, the importation and exportation of agricultural products are to be completely supervised through quarantines at the frontier customs posts.

Complementary work on Lattakia agricultural quarantine was effected and the requisite equipment was delivered. An air-plane for spraying cotton fields and sixty automatic sprayers were purchased.

L.S.950,000 were allocated for these projects under the present plan of which L.S.317,000 or 33% were spent to-date or 58% of total appropriations under the Five Year Plan.

4 - Forestation

The Third Stage Plan aims at the production of 5 million forest saplings and the forestation of suitable areas.

Five million saplings were actually produced at sixteen stations of which 2.9 million were distributed among the government agencies and the citizens. Further, 3.5 million saplings were produced during 1963.

470 hectars were planted with fruit bearing pines and eucalyptus trees.

L.S.660,000 were allocated for these projects during the past three stages of which L.S.294,000 were spent, representing 23% of total allocations under the Five Year Plan.

5 - Experimental Stations and Centres

Projects here aim at the completion of the stations in Rakka, Aleppo, Damascus, Idlib and Kamishly, besides contracting with various experts to undertake experiments.

Complementary work was effected on the laboratory buildings of Damascus and Aleppo and the stations in Rouj, Kamishly and Rakka. Some stations were also equipped with some apparatus. Further, the contract with the Soviet Union on experience in the field of forests and other items was completed.

L.S.2,050,000 were allocated under the present plan of which L.S.1,019,000 or 50% were spent. L.S.6,227,000 were spent under the three stages or 62% of total appropriations envisaged by the Five Year Plan.

6 - Animal Husbandry and Fishing

Projects here aim at ensuring drinking water for sheep in the desert grazing lands by opening wells and sending tank trucks on tour. Local strains of cows and sheep are to be improved at the breeding stations of Deir el Hajar and Fidyo. A station for training about fish breeding is to be established in the Ghab and the experimental station on marine biology at Kal'et el Madeek is to be expanded. Livestock are also to be protected against contagious and parasitic diseases.

The following has been accomplished under the Third Stage Plan:

- Operation of the 43 water wells in the desert and the reconstruction of those damaged. Three more wells are being equipped and 4 being drilled. Water is also being transported to the flocks by tank trucks.

- Local fodder for 10,000 sheep and light equipment for the fodder stores were purchased.

- The execution of the contract concluded with the German Federal Republic was begun. Spray irrigation, the importation of foreign strains, and construction work on the stores at the Deir el Hajar station were effected.

- The equipment for the Kal'et el Madeek fishing experimental station were completed; the training centre on fish-breeding in the Ghab was constructed, and the laboratory furnished.

- The vaccination centres in Aleppo and Kuneitra were completed; secondary veterinary centres were rented in Idleb, Lattakia, Deir Ezzor and Yabroud; the veterinary laboratories were operated.

L.S.1,918,000 were allocated under the present plan of which L.S.784,000 or 41% were spent. Total expenditures to-date were L.S.5,065,000 or 28% of total allocations under the Five Year Plan.

7 - Agricultural Education and Training

Projects here aim at the completion and equipping of existing agricultural and veterinary schools, besides the construction of new ones, including training centres.

The buildings of the dairy plants at the agricultural schools of Maslamyé, Bouka, Deir Ezzor and Damascus, the school building at Bouka were completed; the land for a new school in Der'a was purchased; some construction work was effected on the Kamishly Agricultural Centre.

L.S.1,120,000 were allocated for these projects under the present plan of which L.S.257,000 or 23% were spent. L.S.1,147,000 were spent since July 1960, or 41% of total allocations under the Five Year Plan.

PROJECTS OF THE INISTRY OF AGRARIAN EFORM

1 - Breeding Centres

Projects here aim at the completion of the breeding centres to enable them sell better strains, mainly to agrarian reform beneficiaries. The following was accomplished to-date:

- The completion of the Hama poultry station including the residence of its director.
- The completion of the Deir Ezzor Cow Breeding Station.
- The completion of the Ghab Cow Breeding Station, including eighteen housing units. Cows were also purchased.

L.S.3,075,000 were allocated under the present plan of which L.S.1,723,000 or 56% were spent.

2 - Agricultural Cooperatives

Projects here aim at improving the social standards of the rural areas, the spread of cooperative movement among the farmers, and the construction of housing units for the organisers of this movement.

- 15 out of 30 housing units were constructed, the rest being postponed till the following year.

L.S.400,000 were allocated under the present plan, of which L.S.105,000 or 26% were spent.

3 - The Purchase of Various Equipment and Machinery

Projects here consist in the purchase of 27 cars, a number of motorcycles, ploughing discs, tractors, electricity units, and surveying equipment, besides the construction of one hundred sheds for the motors.

Twenty one Land-Rover cars, one motor-cycle, two tractors, and a number of surveying equipment were purchased. Two electricity units were installed and 16 motor sheds received.

L.S.3,035,000 were allocated under the present plan of which L.S.546,000 or 18% were spent.

4 - Stores for Agricultural Products

Projects here consist of the construction of stores for the agricultural products of the agrarian reform cooperatives. The stores of Deir Ezzor were completed, and the rest were postponed till the following year.

C - THE MAJOR PROJECTS AUTHORITY

1 - Underground Water Reserves

Two projects exist here:

- The prospection for underground water reserves in the Jaziré, in collaboration with the Special Fund of the U.N., to utilise them for irrigation and drinking purposes.
- The prospection for underground water in the desert grazing grounds to be used by the flocks, particularly during the drought years.

During the third stage, 41 wells with a total depth of 5430 meters were operated in Jaziré; two contracts were concluded for the delivery and installation of water pumps at Moujarjé Station; the geological and geophysical maps of the region were drawn. Further, 23 wells, with a total depth of 4381 meters were opened and 29 wells were fully equipped in the desert grazing grounds.

L.S.1,800,000 were allocated under the present plan of which L.S.1,094,000 or 59% were spent. L.S.3,490,000 were spent on these projects since July 1960, or 66% of the L.S.5,300,000 allocated under the Five Year Plan.

2 - Silos

This project aims at the construction of 11 silos distributed in the cereals centres.

During the Third Stage Plan, the loan contract for US.$14.7 million was signed with I.D.A. and a further contract was drawn with an American Company to complete the detailed studies and supervise construction works.

L.S.15,300,000 were allocated under the present stage of which L.S.566,000 or 4% were spent. L.S.2,200,000 were spent on this project since July 1960, or 5% of total appropriations under the Five Year Plan.

7

D - THE MINISTRY OF SUPPLIES

1 - The Refrigeration Units

The Ministry of Supplies was to purchase refrigeration cars for the transportation of meat and other foodstuffs. L.S.200,000 were appropriated, but the project was postponed.

CHAPTER III - INDUSTRY, MINING AND GEOLOGY

GENERAL SET-UP

- Appropriations for this sector under the Third Stage Plan totalled 34,914,000.
- Expenditures amounted to L.S.11,215,000 or 32% of allocations.
- L.S.62,669,000 were appropriated under the first two annual plans of which L.S.19,636,000 or 31% were spent.
- L.S.97,583,000 were appropriated since July 1960 of which L.S.30,851,000 were spent or 32% of allocations under the Five Year Plan.

(Values: L.S. 1000)

	Funds		
	Appropriated	Spent	%
1st year 1960/61	17,359	9,372	54
2nd year 1961/62	45,310	10,264	23
3rd Stage July 62 end 63	34,914	11,215	32
Total	97,583	30,851	32

SECTION I - INDUSTRY

L.S.29,330,000 were appropriated for the industrial projects of which L.S.8,787,000 or 30% were spent. Details are as follows :

Nitrogen Fertilizers Plant

Agreement was concluded with the Soviet Union for the construction of a nitrogen fertilizers plant with a maximum annual capacity of 110,000 tons of amonium nitrates that contain 34% nitrogen. Gasoil or gasoline were to be used as raw material.

The location of the plant is to be in Homs, and execution was to be in two stages:

- 1st stage, to be completed in 1964 would produce 55,000 tons annually.
- 2nd stage, to be completed by 1966 would produce 110,000 tons annually.

L.S.3,600,000 were appropriated for this project under the present plan of which L.S.646,000 or 18% were spent. The following was effected during July 62 - end 63:

1 - The project was studied by the General Authority for the Execution of Industrial Projects.

2 - A consulting house was selected to help in the studies.

3 - The report of the consulting house was received.

4 - Final discussion with the Soviet representatives were effected in Damascus.

5 - A protocol agreement on the project was drawn.

6 - the necessary land was purchased.

7 - 30,000 trees to act as a wind barrier were planted.

8 - The designs of the pipes to connect the Homs Petroleum Refinery with the Plant were completed.

9 - A contract was concluded for training technicians.

10 - Eleven technicians were sent to the Soviet Union for training.

11 - A tender was announced for the delivery of an amonia unit, with a daily capacity of 150 tons.

Salt Plant

L.S.600,000 were allocated under the present plan of which L.S.166,000 or 28% were allocated. The following was accomplished during July 62 - end 63:

1 - The project was studied.

2 - A tender was announced for the delivery of the plant.

3 - The offers were studied.

4 - A contract was concluded with a West German firm to study the exploitation of salt resources in Syria.

Technical Training

L.S.2,000,000 were appropriated for technical training projects of which L.S.555,000 or 28% of allocations were spent.

Rural Industries (Carpet Weaving)

L.S.90,000 were allocated for the rural training units on carpet weaving of which L.S.17,000 or 19% were spent.

As for the Amouda Training Centre for carpet weaving, it was completed on 12 October 1963.

Agricultural Industries

Projects here consist of the improvement of the techniques utilised in the processing of agricultural products such as olive pressing, and the drying of apricots, figs and grapes.

The Ministry of Agriculture established model olive presses in Salkeen (Idleb Governorate) and Tartous, units for drying figs in Idleb and Masyaf, and one unit for drying grapes in Soueida.

L.S.2,390,000 were allocated under the present plan of which L.S.293,000 or 12% were actually spent.

The Tobacco Monopoly Directorate Projects

L.S.5,500,000 were allocated under the present plan of which L.S.3,577,000 or 65% were spent. The two most important projects here are :

1 - The construction of a modern store for tobacco leaves in Lattakia. L.S.3,500,000 were appropriated under the present plan of which L.S.2,621,000 were spent. This project is to be completed in 1964.

2 - The construction of complementary buildings to the Aleppo plant in order to dispense with the unsuitable buildings being rented. L.S.1,150,000 were allocated under the present plan of which L.S.956,000 were spent. The project is to be completed in 1964.

N II
G & GEOLOGY

L.S.5,584,000 were appropriated for Mining and Geology under the Third Stage Plan of which L.S.2,428,000 or 35% were spent. Details of the projects are as follows:

The Geological Map, Scale 1/200,000

This project was begun in 1961 by virtue of Annex No.14 to Contract 944 concluded with the Soviet Union which provided for drawing geological maps at a scale of 1/200,000 for certain localities. L.S.250,000 were allocated for this project under the present plan of which L.S.4,000 were spent. The project is to be completed in 1964.

Prospection for Iron-ores

Prospection for iron-ores, by virtue of contracts with the Soviet Union, were begun in 1951 in Rajo, Ifreen and Wadi el Nashab. Exploitable deposits are estimated at 38 million tons.

L.S.55,000 were allocated for this project under the present plan of which L.S.29,000 or 35% were spent.

This project is still in the prospection stage.

Prospection for Salt Rocks

Prospection by Soviet experts, by virtue of Contract No.326, proved the existence of several layers of salt rock in Harmoushyé near Deir Ezzor.

L.S.238,000 were spent on this project under the present plan and L.S.1,177,000 since July 1960.

A tender was prepared inviting offers for the study of this project and a contract was concluded with a West German firm to study the economic feasibility of exploiting salt rock.

Prospection for Phosphates

Prospection work, begun in 1961 by virtue of Contract No.326 with the Soviet Union, proved the existence of phosphates at Ateer, Ghadeer el Hamal and Khanafes.

L.S.1,212,000 were allocated under the present plan of which L.S.372,000 or 31% were spent.

PROSPECTION FOR LEAD AND ZINC

L.S.30,000 were allocated under the present plan for prospection, of which L.S.129,000 were spent. Deposits were discovered, but work has not progressed further.

AID TO COOPERATIVE SOCIETIES

L.S.200,000 were allocated here under the present plan of which L.S.118,000 or 59% were spent.

COMPLETION OF THE TOPOGRAPHIC MAP, SCALE 1/200,000

This project was begun by the Soviet Union on 1.1.1961 and has been completed under the present plan which allocated for it L.S.1,480,000 of which L.S.514,000 or 35% were spent.

CHAPTER IV - POWER AND FUEL

GENERAL SET - UP

- L.S.90,531,000 were allocated under the Third Stage Plan.
- L.S.61,072,000 or 67% of allocations were spent.
- L.S.144,273,000 were allocated under the first two annual plans of which L.S.112,780,000 million or 78% were spent.
- L.S.234,804,000 were allocated since July 1960 of which L.S.173,944,000 or 74% were spent.

(Values: L.S. 1000)

	Funds		
	Allocated	Spent	%
1st year Plan	41,785	36,216	87
2nd year Plan	102,488	76,654	75
3rd Stage plan	90,531	61,072	67
Total	234,804	173,942	74

GOALS ACHIEVED

SECTION 1 - PETROLEUM PROJECTS

L.S.41,820,000 were allocated under the Third Stage Plan of which L.S.28,847,000 or 62% were spent. Details of the projects are as follows:

PROSPECTION

1 - Geophysical Surveys

This project was begun in 1959. The contract with the Soviet Union stipulated the survey of 40,000 square kms. by the Gravimetric process, the preparation of a map at a scale of 1/200,000 for the petroleum fields and the seismic survey of a distance 2000 Km long.

7900 square kilometers in Seba'Biar and Bishri were surveyed and seismic surveys covering a distance of 2270 km in Deirik and Ayn Shams were effected.

L.S.2,700,000 were allocated under the present plan of which L.S.2,926,000 or 108% were spent.

2 - Deep Drilling

This project, included in the Soviet economic aid agreement, provided for the drilling of 18 wild cat wells at depths varying between 1500-3500 meters and a maximum total depth of 36,000 meters.

Work was begun in 1961 and is expected to end in 1965. Four wells were drilled by 30 June 1962 and six more by 31 Dec. 1963. The latter are: Remilan Nos. 1, 2 and 3, Rakhyé No.1, Alyan Nos. 1 and 2, and Lylak (Karatshok No.15).

L.S.24,500,000 were allocated under the present plan of which L.S.15,018,000 or 61% were spent.

3 - Oil Prospection at Karatshok

The General Petroleum Authority began prospection work in 1959, twelve wells were drilled and another one was begun by 30 June 1962.

Wells No.15,16 and 17 at a total depth of 8651.6 meters were drilled during the present Third Stage Plan.

L.S.5,550,000 were allocated under the present plan of which L.S.3,208,000 or 58% were spent.

STORAGE AND TRANSPORTATION

1 - Additional Storage Tanks in Lattakia

This project aims at the construction of storage tanks in Lattakia with a capacity of 30,000 cubic meters. A contract was concluded in February 1962 to construct six tanks, each with a capacity of 5000 cubic meters. Work was completed early in 1964.

L.S.1,650,000 were allocated under the present plan of which L.S.645,000 or 39% were spent.

2 - Butane Storage Tank at Homs Refinery

This project, completed early in 1964, provided for the construction of a 400 cubic meter storage tank that would suffice Syria for 15 days.

L.S.40,000 were appropriated under the present plan but L.S.76,000 or 190% there-of were spent.

3 - Products Pipe-line System

This project, begun in 1961 and at present being provisionally delivered aimed at laying 6 inch products pipe-lines from the Homs Refinery to Aleppo, Damascus and Lattakia.

The pipes have been laid and covered with earth, the Homs-Aleppo and Homs - Damascus terminals were installed and the three pumping units erected.

L.S.10,000 were allocated under the present plan of which L.S.6,870 or 69% were spent.

4 - The Construction of a Loading Area and Offices for the Companies

This project is completed. L.S.150,000 were allocated under the present plan but L.S.161,000 or 107% were spent.

5 - Oxygen Filling Unit

This project consists in filling in tanks the oxygen produced when nitrogen is separated from the air for use in refining.

The requisite building was constructed, all equipment arrived and are expected to be installed in 1964.

L.S.30,000 were allocated under the present plan of which L.S.5,000 or 17% were spent.

SECTION 2 - ELECTRICITY PROJECTS

L.S.103, 711,000 were allocated for electricity projects under the Third Stage Plan of which L.S.32,225,000 or 31% were spent. Details are as follows :

DAMASCUS ELECTRICITY BOARD

1 - Expansion at Hamé Plant

The second unit was installed by Brown Bouverie of Switzerland.

2 - The Construction of residences for the engineers of Hamé Plant

Execution is pending completion of the detailed studies.

3 - Hamé - Mazzé Transmission Line

A contract for execution was signed and a 10% advance payment was granted.

4 - Mazzé - Midan Transmission Line

The cables and 35 KV high frequency boxes are to be imported. A documentary credit for 30% of the value of the cables was opened.

5 - Electricity Distribution Network in Mazzé

The imports approved during the fiscal year 1962/63 were imported, the transformation centres were built and equipped, and the medium and low frequency networks were laid.

6 - Distribution networks in Damascus, the villages and the camps

The meters arrived as requested, the medium frequency network and the transformation centres were expanded, new transformation centres were built, and low frequency networks were laid.

7 - The Purchase of Electric Transformers

Transformers were received during 1963 and a 30% letter of credit was opened for the purchase of 102 more units that arrived in 1964.

8 - The Purchase of Electricity Meters

The requested meters arrived and orders for new ones, to be received in 1964, were placed.

9 - The Construction of Buildings in Kaboun

A place was selected to which the transformer units for tramways are to be sent.

10 - The Purchase of Automatic Equipment

The requisite equipment for the Damascus Electricity Board and its workshop were purchased.

11 - The Purchase of Cars

Two station wagons, one pick-up, one bus and a crane were purchased.

12 - The feeders were exchanged, the tramway line removed and the ground asphalted at Abbaseen square.

13 - The new offices were furnished and calculating machines purchased.

L.S.12,917,000 were allocated to the Damascus Electricity Board under the present plan of which L.S.7,125,000 or 55% were spent.

ALEPPO ELECTRICITY BOARD

1 - Power Generation

A 15,000 KW unit was received and a study was drawn for the installation of a new thermal or gas unit.

2 - High Frequency Power Transmission

The plated cells at the Ayn Tall plant were installed, a study on the construction of a workshop for the repair of transformers was completed, and Plant No.2 was connected with the new transformer station.

3 - Distribution of Power

The Board continued to supply new subscribers with power, cables were purchased and distribution centres installed.

4 - Transportation

A tender was announced for the purchase of 40 chassis for buses, together with their gasoline engines. The first section of the inspection building at Ayn el-Tal and a bus terminus at Bab Allah were completed. New internal lines were started.

L.S.6,678,000 were allocated to the Aleppo Electricity Board under the present plan of which L.S.5,433,000 or 81% were spent.

HOMS - HAMA ELECTRICITY BOARD

1 - The Thermal Plant at Kattiné Lake

The building was completed and the two 2 x 15,000KW units were installed.

2 - A 60 KW Frequency Transmission Line Between Homs and Hama

This project was entirely completed under the present plan.

3 - The Two Homs-Hama Transformation Centres

The building were completed and the installations are to be effected in 1964.

4 - The Expansion of the 25 KW Network

Annual appropriations are being effected.

5 - The expansion of the medium and low frequency networks

Annual appropriations are being effected.

6 - Transmission lines were completed from Rastan to Kalaf and Jadreen.

L.S.20,820,000 were allocated for the Homs-Hama Electricity Board under the present plan of which L.S.17,728,000 or 85% were spent.

DEIR EZZOR ELECTRICITY BOARD

1 - Connection of Radio Transmission Station with High Frequency Current

The poles were erected and the cables laid along the 5 Km distance.

2 - Four Transportation Centres

The buildings were completed, two of which were equipped.

3 - The expansion of the generation plant

80% of the project was completed.

4 - The delivery and installation of a 1048 KW unit

The existing building was enlarged to be able to receive this new unit. 80% of the project was completed by 31 Dec. 1963.

L.S.435,000 were allocated under the present plan but L.S 1,076,000 or 247% of appropriations were spent.

KAMISHLY ELECTRICITY BOARD

1 - One 1024 KW unit was installed and operated on 17 Oct. 1963.

2 - A contract was concluded and a letter of credit was opened covering a 110 Volt network.

3 - Several transformer units were built, one of which was equipped.

4 - A twenty five meter cable for a medium frequency current was laid.

L.S.1,561,000 were allocated under the present plan of which L.S.363,000 or 23% were spent.

ELECTRICITY PROJECTS OF THE MINISTRY OF MUNICIPAL & RURAL AFFAIRS

1 - Kataifé, Jairoud, Mou'adamyé & Rhaibé Electricity Project

The building was completed, a contract for delivery of the installations concluded, some equipment were received and the project is to be completed during the first half of 1964.

2 - Metni Artoun - Zemrin - Soudar - Husni el Bahr Electricity Project

The technical studies were completed.

3 - Der'a - Izra' - Sheikh Meskeen Electricity Project

The technical studies were completed.

4 - Lattakie - Tartous High Frequency Cable

The technical studies are under-way.

L.S.1,300,000 were appropriated for the projects of this Ministry under the present plan of which L.S.500,000 or 38% were spent.

CHAPTER V - TRANSPORT AND COMMUNICATIONS

GENERAL SET.- UP

- L.S.134,577,000 were allocated under the Third Stage Plan.
- L.S.671,128 or 26% there-of were spent.
- L.S.166,649,000 were allocated under the first two annual plans of which L.S.94,092,000 or 56% were spent.
- L.S.299,876,000 were allocated since July 1960 till December 1963 of which L.S.156,726,000 were spent or 53% of total allocations.

(Values: L.S. 1000)

	Funds		
	Allocated	Spent	%
1st year 1960/61	91,721	62,083	67
2nd yeqr 1961/62	74,928	32,010	43
3rd stage 1962/63	134,577	67,128	46
Total	301,226	161,221	54

GOALS ACHIEVED

SECTION 1 - LAND COMMUNICATIONS

L.S.66,900,000 were allocated under the present plan of which L.S.26,789,000 or 40% were spent. Detail of the projects are as follows :

1 - Highways

- The Plan provided for the opening of new roads in deprived localities, the construction of a modern road network with international specifications, the widening of existing highways and the improvement of roads between the governorates.
- 65% of the project for widening the Damascus-Beirut highway was completed, getting widened to 11 meters and covered by a 5 cm asphalt layer.
- Parts of the Mayadeen - Abou Kamal road were macadamised.
- The Aleppo - Rakka - Deir Ezzor - Mayadeen road: The macadamisation was improved and parts were covered with a layer of cement with asphalt.
- Parts of the Der'a - Damascus road were widened, improved and asphalted.
- Parts of the Aleppo Lattakia road were widened and asphalted.
- Parts of the Kamishly - Tell Kochak road were asphalted.
- Terracing work was effected on parts of the Amouda-Derbasyé - Ras el Ayn road.
- Terracing work was effected on parts of the Hassaké - Ras el Ayn road.
- Terracing work was effected on the Tell Abiad road.
- Terracing work and culverts on the Homs - Palmyra road are completed.
- Parts of the Deir Ezzor - Hassaké - Kamishly road were asphalted and new culverts installed.
- Parts of the Damascus - Shahba - Soueida road and of the Damascus - Palmyra road were terraced and asphalted.
- The Damascus - Kuneitra road was widened to 11 meters and parts there-of asphalted.
- No tender was announced for the Kamishly - Tell Murr - Rakka road and part of its allocations was diverted to the Rakka - Tell Abiad road.

L.S.19,400,000 were allocated for the highways under the present plan of which L.S.12,062,000 or 62% were spent.

2 - Bridges

The bridges on the Khabour river were completed and are being used; the Deir Ezzor and Rakka bridges are under construction; work on the bridge in Lattakia governorate stopped as its allocations were transferred to another bridge.

L.S.6,500,000 were allocated for bridges under the present plan of which L.S.3,047,000 or 47% were spent.

3 - Railways (Kamishly - Aleppo - Lattakia Railway)

The terracing of the third section of this railway between Ansari station and Aleppo station was completed and final designs of the railway line were received from the Soviet experts.

L.S.40,000,000 were allocated for railway projects under the present plan of which L.S.11,680,000 or 28% were spent.

SECTION 2 - CIVIL AVIATION

L.S.26,400,000 were allocated for civil aviation under the present plan of which L.S.1,295,000 or 5% were spent. Details are as follows :

1 - Damascus International Airport

The German Becker Company submitted the larger part of the designs and promised to complete the rest during the first three months of 1964. The expropriation of land in the village of Tell el Khas is proceeding and will be completed before April 1964. An offer was received from a consortium of French companies for construction work and, finally, two wells were drilled to find the possibility of utilising underground water for construction work.

L.S.22,400,000 were allocated for this project of which L.S.321,000 were spent.

2 - Mazzé Airport

Various wireless equipments were received by 26 Dec. 1963, Philips recorders are to be delivered during 1964, and four tele-printers installed.

L.S.100,000 were allocated of which L.S.81,000 or 81% were spent.

3 - Deir Ezzor Airport

All buildings contracted upon were completed and the glass for the watch-tower is to be installed. By order No.21/T 1260 dated 2nd August, 1963 work on asphalting the runway was postponed till 1964.

L.S.727,000 were allocated of which L.S.59,000 or 8% were spent.

4 - Aleppo Airport

The walls of building for the wireless operator, the electricity plant, the edifice of the reception station and the road to the fuel station were completed. The runway was lengthened, a trench was dug, and the 120 KW unit was installed on 19 August 1963, and 20% of the work on the fire extinguishing department garage were completed.

L.S.1,612,000 were allocated of which L.S.800,000 or 50% were spent.

SECTION 3 - DIRECTORATE GENERAL OF HARBOUR

Tartous Harbour

L.S.9 million were originally allocated under the Third Stage Plan but were raised to L.S.18,095,00 20 million of which L.S.18,270,000 or 203% of the initial figure were spent. The reason for speeding up activity here is in view of the economic importance of the project and to relieve Lattakia Harbour of its congestion. The following was completed during the present plan: 25550 meters of the 2650 meter long main break-water and 1400 meters of the 1600 meter long secondary breakwater were completed up to the surface of the sea itself. The designs on the areas to be filled between the land and the quays and the expropriation of all requisite areas are completed.

SECTION 4 - DIRECTORATE GENERAL OF P.T.T.

1 - WIRE COMMUNICATIONS

L.S.19,960,000 were allocated under the present plan of which L.S.16,072,000 or 80% were spent. Details are as follows:

a - Internal telephone network

Expansion work in most governorates, the Jala' Telephone Exchange of Damascus, the Kamishly Exchange Building and parts of other buildings were completed. L.S.7,120,000 were allocated of which L.S. 5 million or 70% were spent.

b - Telephone Lines Between the Cities

Part of the equipment arrived and the project is to be completed by September 1964. L.S.10,960,000 were allocated and the entire amount was spent.

c - Damascus - Aleppo Line of Sight

This project is almost completed. L.S.59,000 were allocated under the present plan of which L.S.1,000 were spent.

d - Rural Telephone Netwrok

This project is underway but no network was completed yet. L.S.1,121,000 were allocated and L.S.102,000 or 9% were spent.

e - Expansion of Cable Network Among the Cities

No contract was concluded here.

2 - WIRELESS PROJECTS

L.S.1,226,000 were allocated for the present plan of which L.S.1,124,000 or 92% were spent. Details are as follows:

a - Receiving Sets

This project is to be completed during 1964. L.S.1,101,000 were allocated of which L.S.895,000 or 81% were spent.

b - Transmitting Sets

This project was completed. L.S.125,000 were allocated but L.S.229,000 or 183% were spent.

3 - POSTAL SERVICES

L.S.2,496,000 were allocated under the present plan of which L.S.1,590,000 were spent. Details are as follows:

a - **P.T.T. Buildings**

Building lots in Aleppo, Safita and Kamishly were expropriated and the Jala Exchange Building of Damascus decorated. L.S.1,575,000 were allocated and the total amount spent.

b - **Automatic Letter Sorting Machine**

It was decided to purchase this machine in 1965.

c - **Transportation Projects**

L.S.861,000 were allocated of which L.S.18,000 or 2% were spent for the purchase of two station wagons.

SECTION 5 - RADIO AND TELEVISION

L.S.7,750,000 were allocated of which L.S.1,953,000 or 25% were spent. Details are as follows :

A-RADIO

L.S.4,350,000 were allocated under the present plan of which L.S.1,347,000 or 31% were spent.

1 - **Completion of Homs Transmission Station**

L.S.2,450,000 were allocated for this project of which L.S.664,000 or 27% were spent.

2 - **The Completion of the Broadcasting Studios**

The design of the broadcasting studios at the new T.V. building in Damascus were completed, the isolators for these studios were installed, and contracts were concluded for the delivery of decoration wood, the precise electric clocks, glass-wood and air conditioners. Most of these will be delivered during 1964.

L.S.800,000 were allocated of which L.S.417,000 or 52% were spent.

3 - **Deir Ezzor and Tartous Relay Stations**

The location of the transformer at Deir Ezzor was prepared and a contract was signed to strengthen the relay system up to 30/60 KW. The third unit is to be received during the third quarter of 1964.

Regarding Tartous, a contract was concluded to strengthen the relay system up to 30/60 KW and the equipment will be delivered early in 1964.

L.S.1,100,000 were allocated for these projects under the present plan of which L.S.266,000 or 24% were spent.

B - TELEVISION PROJECTS L.S.3,400,000 were allocated of which L.S.606,000 or 18% were spent as follows:

1 - Tartous and other Relay Stations

The Tartous relay station was built and the relay units between Damascus and Aleppo completed. Some equipment was found damaged, but they were repaired by R.C.A. and delivered before the end of 1963.

L.S.900,000 were appropriated of which L.S.1,000 were spent.

2 - Damascus and Aleppo T.V. Stations

These two stations were completed. L.S.1,600,000 were allocated and L.S.410,000 or 26% were spent.

3 - The Damascus T.V. Building

The Central heating system was in use as of end 1963, but the lifts are not installed yet. The offers for telephone exchanges are under consideration. L.S.300,000 were allocated of which L.S 41,000 or 14% were spent.

4 - The strengthening of the Kaldoun, Sawan, Sheikh Daher and Saroukhyé Stations

These projects are almost complete. L.S.600,000 were allocated and L.S.154,000 or 26% were spent.

CHAPTER VI - GOVERNMENT BUILDINGS

GENERAL SET - UP

- L.S.10,037,000 were allocated under the Third Stage Plan.
- L.S.5,444,000 or 54% were spent.
- L.S.13,295,000 were allocated under the first two annual plans of which L.S.10,136,000 or 76% were spent.
- L.S.23,332,000 were allocated from July 1960 till December 1963 of which L.S.15,580,000 or 67% were spent.

(Values: L.S. 1000)

	Funds		
	Allocated	Spent	%
1st year plan	6,095	5,588	95
2nd year plan	7,200	4,548	60
3rd stage plan	10,037	5,444	54
Total	23,332	15,580	67

GOALS ACHIEVED

SECTION 1 - GOVERNMENT ADMINISTRATION BUILDINGS

L.S.1,450,000 were allocated under the present plan of which L.S.1,151,000 or 79% were spent as follows:

1 - Rashid Governorate Govt. Building

The edifice was completed and part of the finishing work. L.S.1 million were allocated of which L.S.792,000 or 79% were spent.

2 - Mayadin Govt. Bldg.

The entire building, except the Law Court room and the outer wall, is complete. L.S.450,000 were allocated of which L.S.359,000 or 80% were spent.

SECTION 2 - TREASURY BUILDING

L.S.1.4 million were allocated under the present plan of which L.S.1,188,000 or 85% were spent. 97% of the edifice, 83% ofthe finishing, 92% of the lifts and 90% of the air conditioning system are ready.

SECTION 3 - PUBLIC SECURITY BUILDINGS

L.S.4,309,000 were allocated of which L.S.2,124,000 or 49% were spent as follows:

1 - Homs Prison

A fixed gasoil stove, an electric pump and an outer wall were installed.

2 - Hassaké Prison

The prison building was completed.

L.S.275,000 were allocated for the above two prisons of which L.S.219,000 or 80% were spent.

3 - Kaboun Police School

The following were laid: 3195 cubic meters of reinforced concrete - 1160 square meters of blocks - 960 square meters of stone building - 2750 square meters of cement layer for the walls - 1600 square meters of cement floors - 5000 square meters of a protective layer for the walls - 1600 square meters of windows covered with protecting iron.

L.S.1,200,000 were allocated and entirely spent.

4 - The Construction of the Aleppo Central Prison

50% of the outer edifice was completed. L.S.1 million were allocated and L.S.666,000 or 67% were spent.

SECTION 4 - LAW COURTS

L.S.1,162,000 were allocated and L.S.319,000 or 29% were spent as follows:

1 - Palace of Justice, Damascus

Two electric lifts were installed. L.S.52,000 were allocated and L.S.41,000 or 79% spent.

2 - Palace of Justice - Aleppo

The outer edifice is complete. L.S.1,110,000 were allocated and L.S.278,000 or 25% spent.

SECTION 5 - BLDGS OF THE DIRECTORATE GENERAL OF CUSTOMS

L.S.1,500,000 were allocated and L.S.662,000 or 44% were spent as follows:

1 - Lattakia Directorate Bldg.

This project was completed. L.S.520,000 were allocated and L.S.470,000 or 90% spent.

2 - Der'a Customs Office Bldg.

This project is being executed. L.S.750,000 were allocated and L.S.192,000 or 26% spent.

CHAPTER VII - PUBLIC UTILITIES, HOUSING, TOURISM AND SUMMER RESORTS

GENERAL SET - UP

- L.S.117,040,000 were allocated under the present plan.
- L.S.43,539,000 or 37% were spent.
- L.S.154,674,000 were allocated under the first two plans of which L.S.100,948,000 were spent.
- L.S.271,914,000 were allocated from July 1960 till December 1963 of which L.S.143,587,000 or 53% were spent.

(Values : L.S. 1000)

	Funds		
	Allocated	Spent	%
1st year 1960/61	76,672	60,181	78
2nd year 1961/62	78,002	39,867	51
3rd stage July 62 - and 63	117,040	43,539	37
Total	271,714	143,587	53

GOALS ACHIEVED

SECTION 1 - MINISTRY OF MUNICIPAL AND RURAL AFFAIRS

L.S.34,865,000 were allocated for the projects of this Ministry under the present plan, and L.S.12,871,000 or 37% were spent as follows:

a - Drinking Water

L.S.14 million were allocated of which L.S.6,696,000 or 48% were spent on the construction of water tanks, drilling of wells, and the importation of pipes.

b - Planning and Surveying

L.S.350,000 were allocated of which L.S.190,000 were spent.

c - Tourism and Summer Resorts

L.S.3,700,000 were allocated of which L.S.1,811,000 were spent on hotels, cafés and swimming pools.

d - Sewage system

L.S.865,000 were allocated but not spent as no contracts were concluded.

e - Housing

These projects used to be undertaken during the first and second annual plans by the Damascus Municipality under the supervision of the Ministry of Municipal and Rural Affairs, but they are carried out since the Third Stage Plan, by the Housing Authority, also under the supervision of the Ministry of Municipal and Rural Affairs. The duties of this authority are:

- The provision of requisite building lots.
- The construction of workers' houses directly or through contractors.
- The sale of building lots in accordance with set regulations.
- The sale or rent of houses it builds.
- Other allied activities.

About 1520 flats were built to-date in New Damascus and 1109 lots are owned by private citizens who undertake to build on them within five years of purchase. 288 flats were built in Zahra quarter in Damascus and 502 building lots are similarly owned by private citizens.

L.S.15,950,000 were allocated under the present plan of which L.S.4,574,000 were spent all over Syria.

ECTION 2 - MINISTRY OF ECONOMY (Tourism & Summer Resorts)

L.S.575,000 were allocated under the present plan of which L.S.249,000 or 42% were spent.

Projects here consist mainly in offering the services of guides and undertaking touristic propaganda at home and abroad.

ECTION 3 - AUTONOMOUS WATER BOARD

These consist of the Fijé (Damascus), Aleppo and Hama water **Boards.**

L.S.14,600,000 were allocated of which L.S.13,309,000 or 77% were spent as follows:

- FIJE (DAMASCUS) WATER BOARD

L.S.8 million were allocated of which L.S.6,628,000 or 83% were spent. Three tanks were completed at Kadam,Abaseen square and Bab Sharki. Another one at Bab Mousalla is half complete.

- ALEPPO WATER BOARD

L.S.5,200,000 were allocated of which L.S.4,305,000 or 82% were spent.

The following was completed: A 515 cubic meter gasoil tank at the second station - the 25,000 cubic meter water tank at Karm el Jabal - the edifice and installations of the high storage tank for Sakhour region - the edifice and installations of the 10,000 cubic meter Ansari No.2 storage tank - 13 residential flats for personnel at Station No.2 - a garage and a store - the purchase of a piece of land, pumps, engines, generators, etc...

- HAMA WATER BOARD

L.S.400,000 were allocated of which L.S.376,000 or 90% were spent on the following :

a - Purchase of an engine for the pumps

This project was not executed but replaced by a new one that will run on electricity instead of diesel. The new project will be executed in 1964.

b - The Purchase of Pipes

Some 4 inch pipes were purchased.

c - Construction Works at the Tanks

A small water tank was installed besides some other construction work on various tanks.

d - The Purchase of Lead and Water Meters

Lead and small meters were purchased, but big meters were not,as the tender was cancelled by the Ministry.

ECTION 4 - MUNICIPALITIES

L.S.63 million were allocated of which L.S.19,110,000 or 30% were spent on drinking water, sewage, planning, the mechanical workshops, housing, expropriation, public gardens and buildings,and general lighting.

ECTION 5 - MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (Frontier Villages)

L.S.4 million were allocated but not spent due to differences between the conditions of the contractors and those drawn for the projects.

CHAPTER VIII - SOCIAL AND LABOUR SERVICES

ENERAL SET - UP

- L.S.3,131,000 were allocated under the present plan.
- L.S.1,313,000 or 42% were spent.
- L.S.7,659,000 were allocated under the first two annual plans of which L.S.4,090,000 or 53% were spent.
- Actual expenditures from July 1960 till December 1963 were L.S.5,403,000 or 50% of allocations.

(Values: L.S.1000)

	Funds		
	Allocated	Spent	%
1st year 1960/61	4,234	2,335	55
2nd year 1961/62	3,425	1,755	51
3rd stage July 62 - end 63	3,131	1,313	42
Total	10,790	5,403	50

OALS ACCOMPLISHED

All projects of the Ministry of Labour and Social Affairs were suspended except the continuation of the following ones: the work of committees evaluating agricultural relationships; the training of formerly selected employees; the purchase of lots for the construction of social centres. The reason is that the Cabinet suspended all the allocations for industrial labour, the equipping and operation of the social centres in Mayadin and Nawas, and the rural and social services projects.

- AGRICULTURAL LABOUR

a - Evaluation of agricultural relationships

Projects here consist of determining the costs of various agricultural enterprises in the governorates, the minimum optimum size per farm, and the responsibilities of the farmer and the agricultural worker.

L.S.8,000 were spent under the present plan and L.S.31,000 since the inception of the First Five Year Plan.

- SOCIAL SERVICES

Projects here consist of the provision of social services through the establishment of social centres, institutes for delinquents, and the care for the blind, infants, the infirm and the aged.

L.S.1,254 were spent under the present plan or 40% of the L.S.3,131 allocated.

a - The Mayadin Social Centre

All units of the centre were constructed, L.S.445,000 being spent there-on during the present plan.

b - Ifreen Social Centre

Construction work was begun on 4 May 1961 and is already complete. L.S.23,000 were spent during the present plan.

- CO-OPERATIVES

The co-operatives project listed in the Five Year Plan under the Ministry of Labour and Social Affairs was transferred to the ministries of Agriculture and Industry. L.S.51,000 were spent of the L.S.206,000 allocated.

- INDUSTRIAL LABOUR

The allocations were suspended by decision of the Cabinet.

CHAPTER IX - CULTURAL AND RECREATIONAL SERVICES

GENERAL SET - UP

- L.S.3,844,000 were allocated for the present plan.
- L.S.1,468,000 or 38% were spent.
- L.S.5,060,000 were allocated under the first two annual plans of which L.S.3,258,000 or 64% were spent.
- L.S.8,904,000 were allocated from July 1960 till end December 1963 of which L.S.4,726,000 or 53% were spent.

(Values : L.S. 1000)

	Funds		
	Allocated	Spent	%
1st year plan 1960/61	2,760	2,222	81
2nd year plan 1961/62	2,300	1,036	45
3rd stage plan July 62 - end 63	3,844	1,468	38
Total	8,904	4,726	53

GOALS ACHIEVED

SECTION 1 - Details are as follows:

A - CULTURAL ACTIVITY

1 - Hassaké Cultural Centre

The centre is undertaking the diverse cultural activities for which it was established.

L.S.100,000 were allocated under the present plan of which L.S.57,000 or 57% were spent.

2 - Mobile Cultural Units

One pick-up was purchased to be equipped as a mobile cultural unit. Four mobile units of Rakka, Hassaké, Deir Ezzor and Lattakie were equipped with cinema projectors, electric generators, loudspeakers, tape recorders and microphones.

3 - Ayn Arab Cultural Centre

Construction work was begun on 4 Sept. 1963 and a major part completed by the end of that year.

L.S.200,000 were allocated under the present plan of which L.S.78,000 or 39% were spent.

4 - Malkié Cultural Centre

Construction work was begun on 10 Sept.1963, the foundation and the columns getting completed by the end of that year. L.S.100,000 were allocated under the present plan of which L.S.14,000 or 14% were spent.

B - ARTISTIC ACTIVITY

1 - Aleppo Music Academy

L.S.225,000 were allocated under the present plan of which L.S.35,000 were spent, and it began its activity.

2 - Puppet Theatre, Damascus

All complementary works were completed, L.S.50,000 were allocated and spent.

SECTION 2 - DIRECTORATE GENERAL OF ARCHEOLOGY AND MUSEUMS

L.S.2,760,000 were allocated under the present plan of which L.S.1,180,000 or 43% were spent as follows:

1 - Aleppo Museum

The edifice was completed and the edifice of the administration building was begun. L.S.2,149,000 were allocated of which L.S.811,000 or 38% were spent.

2 - Palmyra Museum

The building was completed on 30 Sept. 1961 and complementary works were effected since then. L.S.57,000 were spent under the present plan or 75% of allocations.

3 - Damascus Museum

L.S.39,000 were allocated under the present plan to expand some of its wings, of which L.S.19,000 were actually spent.

4 - Archeological Excavations in Palmyra

Excavation activity was begun in April 1963, most of the project getting completed as follows:

a - excavation work:

- God Nebu temple, second largest in Palmyra was discovered.
- ancient roads, rest houses and a large part of the city wall were discovered.

b - reconstruction work:

- A large part of Janbleek town was reconstructed.
- 16 columns in the main street were reconstructed.
- Reinforcement work to some temples was effected.
- A large part of town No.9 in Palmyra was reconstructed.
- The tower north of temple No.9 was reconstructed.

c - equipment:

Two land-rover jeeps, a crane, a surveying tool, photographic equipment and raw materials for reconstruction work were purchased.

L.S.500,000 were allocated for excavation works of which L.S.293,000 or 59% were spent.

CHAPTER X - PUBLIC HEALTH

SET - UP

- L.S.8,705,000 were allocated under the present plan.
- L.S.4,199,000 or 49% were spent.
- L.S.16,344,000 were allocated under the first two annual plans of which L.S.9,654,000 or 59% were spent.
- L.S.24,899,000 were allocated from July 1960 till end 1963 of which L.S.13,814,000 or 55% were spent.

(Values : L.S. 1000)

	Funds		
	Allocated	Spent	%
1st year plan 1960/61	9,765	7,161	73
2nd year plan 1961/62	6,579	2,493	38
3rd stage plan July 62-end 63	8,705	4,199	49
Total	25,049	13,853	55

S ACHIEVED

TION 1 - HOSPITALS

L.S.5,835,000 were allocated under the present plan of which L.S.2,926,000 or 42% were spent as follows:

1 - Soueida Hospital

This hospital was begun on 14 March 1960. The edifice was completed, and the floor tiles, the electricity, central heating and lifts installed.

L.S.1,830,000 were allocated under the present plan of which L.S.675,000 or 37% were spent.

2 - Hama Hospital

This 300 bed hospital was begun on 25 Feb. 1961. The edifice was completed by 8 April 1962. To-date, 10% of the central heating, electric installations, iron frames and hygenic equipment were laid. L.S.700,000 were appropriated under the present plan of which L.S.296,000 were spent.

3 - Aleppo Hospital

This 500 bed hospital, the largest in Syria, was begun on 25 February 1961. The outer edifice was completed and a nursing school is to be attached to it later.

L.S.900,000 were allocated under the present plan of which L.S.532,000 or 59% were spent.

4 - Hassaké Hospital

This 150 bed hospital was begun on 11 July 1960. L.S.1 million were allocated under the present plan of which L.S.73,000 were spent as the contractor defaulted. L.S.663,000 were spent on this project since July 1960 to-date.

5 - Rakka Hospital

This hospital was begun on 2 January 1962, most of the edifice being completed by now. L.S.900,000 were allocated under the present plan but L.S.1,136,000 or 126% were spent.

6 - Damascus Hospital

The new storey and its equipping were completed. L.S.350,000 were allocated of which L.S.214,000 were spent.

7 - Homs Hospital

L.S.150,000 were allocated for the construction of a new storey but work was not executed.

SECTION 2 - CLINICS

The allocations for the clinics of Yarmuk Camp, Damascus, and Aleppo, and for the equipping of various public clinics and the anti-tuberculosis centres at the above mentioned centres were suspended. The projects were **postponed for** execution in 1964.

SECTION 3 - MEDICAL, NURSING & MIDWIFERY SCHOOLS

Construction work on the nursing and midwifery school of Damascus was begun on 6 August 1960. The edifice, central heating, air conditioning and hygenic equipment are ready. L.S.500,000 were originally allocated under the present plan but L.S.757,000 were spent, L.S.608,000 on the edifice and L.S.149,000 on auxilliary equipment.

As for other projects, such as those of Homs and Lattakia nursing schools, the physiotherapic rehabilitation training centre for medical assistants, all their allocations were suspended.

SECTION 4 - QUARANTINES

1 - Malkyé Quarantine

Work on this 20 bed quarantine was begun on 20 October 1960. The ground and first floor, with their equipment, are complete. L.S.200,000 were allocated under the present plan but L.S.206,000 or 103% were spent.

2 - Lattakié Quarantine

The entire L.S.160,000 allocated were spent.

SECTION 5 - MISCELLANEOUS HEALTH SERVICES

Projects here include the expansion and equipping of existing hospitals and clinics, the expansion of the building of the Ministry of Health and constructing a kitchen at Ibn Sina Hospital.

a - Expansion of the Ministry of Health Building

The new wing is complete. L.S.145,000 were allocated under the present plan of which L.S.100,000 were spent.

b - The Kitchen at Ibn Sina Hospital

L.S.40,000 were allocated under the present plan of which L.S.12,000 or 30% were spent.

The remaining miscellaneous projects were suspended.

SECTION 6 - MOBILE HEALTH & ANTI TUBERCULOSIS UNITS

These units serve the distant localities which do not have medical centres. L.S.400,000 were allocated under the present plan of which L.S.38,000 were spent.

CHAPTER XI - EDUCATION

GENERAL SET - UP

- L.S.55,194,000 were allocated under the Third Stage Plan.
- L.S.34,267 or 62% were invested.
- L.S.56,847,000 were allocated under the first two annual plans of which L.S.40,282,000 or 70% were spent.
- L.S.112,041,000 were allocated since July 1960 till December 1963 of which L.S.74,549,000 or 69% were spent.

(Values: L.S. 1000)

	Funds		
	Allocated	Spent	%
1st year plan 1960/61	30,489	25,854	85
2nd year plan 1961/62	26,358	14,428	55
3rd stage plan July 62 - end 63	55,194	34,267	62
Total	112,041	74,549	66

GOALS ACHIEVED

SECTION 1 - EDUCATION

L.S.21,680,000 were allocated for education in all its stages including the higher colleges of which L.S.10,490,000 or 48% were spent as follows:

1 - Elementary Education

All children born during 1957 and the fourth quarter of 1956 were accepted at the elementary schools which increased their number by 52,839 students beyond the expectations of the Third Stage Plan. Further, whilst this plan provided for the establishment of 190 new classes, 1500 were actually opened.

L.S.9,365,000 were allocated for elementary education under the Third Stage Plan of which L.S.5,867,000 were spent.

2 - General and Technical Secondary Education

The Third Stage Plan provided for the acceptance of 25% of elementary school graduates in the secondary schools, 86% of these going to the general and 14% there-of to the technical schools.

Fifty per cent of elementary school graduates, or double the planned figure, were admitted, but only 4% there-of were sent to technical secondary schools as it is intended to cancel them, letting technical education begin as from the high school level only.

Thus, 16,916 students had to be admitted in general secondary schools during the 1962/1963 academic year and 176 new classes opened whilst 26,336 new students were actually admitted and 353 new classes opened. As for secondary technical education, it was initially planned to admit during 1962/63 academic year 2,203 new students and open 31 new classes whilst only 921 new students were admitted and one new class opened.

L.S.6,413,000 were allocated for general and technical secondary education of which L.S.1,731,000 or 27% were spent.

3 - General and Technical High School Education

The Third Stage Plan provided that 50% of graduates from general and technical secondary schools be admitted during 1962/63 at high schools in the following proportions: 74% at general high schools and 26% at the technical ones.

But 68% of the graduates were admitted, 86% there-of at the general and 14% at the technical schools.

Thus, whilst 4,301 new students were to be admitted and 23 new classes opened at the general high schools the figures were 7313 and 116 respectively. In technical high schools the corresponding figures were to be 1434 and 26 but were actually 695 and 3. In Commerce Higher Schools, the figures were to be 717 and 12 but were actually 491 and 7. In feminine high schools instead of admitting 239 new girls and opening 4 classes, 135 were admitted and 2 new classes opened.

L.S.4,120,000 were allocated for 1962/63 of which L.S.1,836,000 or 44% were spent.

4 - Higher Men & Women teacher Training Schools

The Third Stage Plan provided for admitting 99 students and opening one new class, but 2,646 were admitted and 31 classes opened.

L.S.1,075,000 were allocated under the present plan of which L.S.838,000 or ~~38%~~ were spent.
57%.

5 - Higher Colleges

L.S.2,774,000 were allocated of which L.S.1,476,000 or 53% were spent. The Higher Agricultural College, the Higher College of Fine Arts in Damascus, and the Higher College of Commerce in Aleppo were detached from the Ministry of Education and attached to the Damascus and Aleppo universities by virtue of Legislative Decree No.84 dated 20 June 1963. As for the Aleppo and Damascus industrial colleges, they are still attached to the Ministry of Education.

6 - Miscellaneous Expenditures

L.S.58,000 were spent on school health out of an original allocation of L.S.105,000. L.S.160,000 out of an original allocation of L.S.200,000 were spent on the Aleppo Camp whilst the similar allocations for the Maysaloun Camp were not used at all. L.S.175,000 were allocated in aid of private schools but were suspended in view of the over-expansion of public schools beyond the planned expectations.

The following table is on accomplishments in the fields of education :

Education Phase	Planned 61/62		Actual 61/62		% Accomplished		Planned 62/63		Actual 62/63		% Accomplished	
	A	B	A	B	A	B	A	B	A	B	A	B
1 - Elementary	682	75000	682	97024	100	129	190	75000	1500	127839	789	170
2 - Secondary, general	81	11580	134	13953	165	120	177	16916	355	26336	200	156
3 - High, general	13	3717	78	6483	600	174	23	4301	93	7213	604	168
4 - Teachers', Training	8	950	8	1205	100	127	1	950	31	2646	310	278
5 - Secondary, Technical	15	1263	25	1605	167	127	31	2203	1	921	3	42
6 - High, Technical	23	1006	27	1464	117	145	26	1434	3	695	11	48
7 - High, Commerce	9	462	11	627	122	136	12	717	7	491	58	68
8 - Secondary, female	2	316	3	311	150	98	8	551	-	193	241	35
9 - High, female	5	208	5	282	100	135	4	239	2	135	337	56
10 - Agricultural College, Damascus	2	110	2	110	100	100	-(1)	-	-	-	-	-
11 - Fine Arts College, Damascus	-	60	-	60	-	100	-	-	-	-	-	-
12 - Commerce College, Aleppo	4	155	4	155	100	100	-	-	-	-	-	-
13 - Technical College, Aleppo	2	98	2	98	100	100	-	-	-	86	-	-
Total	846	94825	981	123377	116	130	472	102311	1992	166555	4023	162

N O T E: A = No. of classes; B = No. of students.

(1) The Higher Agriculture College, Damascus, the Fine Arts College, Damascus and the Commerce College Aleppo were attached to the universities.

SECTION 2 - SCHOOL BLDGS.

L.S.12,250,000 were allocated for 1962/63 of which L.S.8,281,000 or 67% were spent on the following construction works:

Buildings for :	No. of Buildings	No. of School - rooms
1 - Elementary Schools	138	841
2 - Secondary and High Schools		
3 - Teachers' Training Colleges	19	211
4 - Technical Schools	8	71
Total	165	1123

SECTION 3 - UNIVERSITIES, SCHOLARSHIPS & RESEARCH

L.S.18,490,000 were allocated under the Third Stage Plan of which L.S.14,020,000 or 76% were spent as follows:

1 - Damascus University

L.S.5,040,000 were allocated for development under the Third Stage Plan of which L.S.3,704,000 were spent as follows:

- The seventh to tenth floor of the residential building for males and the edifice up to the fourth floor of the residential building for females were completed.
- Laboratories and auditoriums were equipped at Chemistry building, which was completed in the previous year.
- The ground, first and part of the third floor of the civil engineering building were constructed.
- The building of the Faculty of Engineering was completed and used as of the 1963/64 academic year.

2 - Aleppo University

L.S.5,000,000 were allocated under the present plan of which L.S.3,927,000 were spent on the following:

- Some expropriated lots were registered in the name of the university and construction work was begun.

- The edifice of the Faculty of Agriculture was completed and is being equipped.

- The edifice of the residential unit was completed up to the fourth floor and the first and second floors are being equipped.

- The design of the Faculty of Law is ready and execution is pending the ratification of the contract.

- The engineering laboratory was equipped by 30 September 1963, and the studies about the electronic and thermo-dynamics laboratory are ready.

- The dairy plant project, formerly belonging to the Ministry of Public Works was attached to the Faculty of Agriculture, and its allocations transferred there-to.

3 - Scholarships

The following scholarships for higher school graduates were granted between 1st July 1962 and 31st December 1963:

51	scholarships to foreign universities
104	" " Damascus University
50	" " study medicine at the University of Algiers
205	

As for the 1961/62 academic year, 364 scholarships were granted.

L.S.7,450,000 were allocated for scholarships of which L.S.6,389,000 or 86% were spent.

L.S.1 million were allocated for research but not spent.

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ABREVIATIONS

T. E. C. : Total estimated cost
F.Y.P. Invest. : Investments expected under the First Five Year Plan
Init. Appr. : Initial appropriations
Final Appr. : Final "
Actual exp. : Actual expenditures
% of init.app. to exp. : Percentage of initial appropriations to expenditures
% of exp. to F.Y.P. : Percentage of actual expenditures to allocations envisaged by the First Five Year Plan.

TABLE I

IRRIGATION AND LAND RECLAMATION

(Values L.S. 1000)

PROJECTS	T.E.C.	F.Y.P. Invest.	JUNE 1962-63 PLAN				TOTAL EXPENDITURES JULY 1960 - DECEMBER 1963			
			Init. Appr.	Final Appr.	Actual Exp.	% of init.App. to exp.	Init. Appr.	Actual Exp.	% of init app. to exp.	% exp. to F.Y.P
- Euphrates	1500000	304000	53275	53275	11346	21	66725	18600	28	6
- Khabour	-	90000	5500	5499	1557	28	9500	3792	40	4
- Ghab and Acharné	203000	123000	37340	37340	26943	72	112340	91298	81	74
- Upper Orontes	14000	47000	590	680	273	46	2090	653	31	1,4
- Rouje	14500	7500	700	1564	1231	176	8200	5025	61	67
- Sinn	14500	16000	5000	4990	1422	28	15475	3756	24	23
- Barada and Awaj	70000	35000	195	195	154	79	1895	452	24	1,3
- Yarmuk	13000	8000	5975	5975	3864	65	14600	6495	44	81
- Irrigation of Southern frontier areas	25000	9500	6000	4991	103	2	9070	134	1,5	1,4
- Execution and Supervision	-	-	5225	5220	3872	74	10705	9562	89	-
- Upper Tell Manas drainage	-	-	80	79	50	62	80	50	62	-
- Reconstruction of old dams	-	-	150	150	102	68	150	102	68	-
- Exploitation of irrigation network	-	-	-	-	-	-	95	85	89	-
- Water measurement expenses	-	-	-	-	-	-	40	38	95	-
- Agrarian Reform Projects	-	-	420	195	2	-	1120	286	26	-
- Agrarian Reform mobile irrigation projects	-	-	80	-	-	-	160	-	-	-
- Participation of Agr. Reform in studies on Ghab	-	-	400	400	293	73	400	293	-	-
- Land reclamation	-	140000	-	-	-	-	6500	695	11	0,5
- Division of "Musha" common land ownerships	-	-	500	-	-	-	1250	-	-	-
- Past loans	-	—	-	35	32	...	-	32	-	-
TOTAL	-	780000	121430	120588	51244	42	260395	141348	54	18

TABLE II

AGRICULTURE

(Values: L.S.1000)

PROJECTS	T.E.C.	F.Y.P. Invest.	JUNE 1962-63 PLAN				TOTAL EXPENDITURES JULY 1960 - DECEMBER 1963			
			Init. Appr.	Final Appr.	Actual Exp.	% of init.app. to exp.	Init. Appr.	Actual Exp.	% of init.app. to exp.	% exp. to F.Y.P.
MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE	-	49300	7454	7301	2866	39	30319	17366	57	35
- Agricultural guidance	-	2400	228	210	111	49	1366	885	[illegible]	37
- Seed breeding	-	2500	10	10	-	-	1844	1094	59	44
- Horticulture	-	2800	518	307	84	16	3750	1206	44	43
- Quarantines	-	3000	950	717	317	33	3404	1742	51	58
- Forests	-	7500	6600	616	294	45	1962	1717	88	23
- Experimental stations	-	10000	2050	2329	1019	50	7457	6227	84	62
- Animal Husbandry	-	18300	1918	1896	784	41	8986	5065	56	28
- Agricultural education	-	2800	1120	1216	257	23	2550	1147	45	41
AGRARIAN REFORM	-	-	7585	3238	2374	31	27171	5213	20	-
- Animal Husbandry	-	-	3075	2191	1723	56	-	-	-	-
- Agric. co-operatives	-	-	400	220	105	26	-	-	-	-
- Machinery	-	-	3035	827	546	18	-	-	-	-
- Warehouses	-	-	1075	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
- Miscellaneous	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
MAJOR PROJECTS ADMINISTRATION	-	45700	17100	17100	1660	10	27410	5712	21	12
- Under-ground water	-	-	1800	1800	1094	59	5300	3494	66	-
- Silos	-	45700	15300	15300	566	4	22100	2218	10	5
MINISTRY OF SUPPLIES										
- Refrigeration	-	-	200	-	-	-	2500	-	-	-
TOTAL	-	95000	32339	27639	6900	21	87400	28291	32	30

TABLE III

INDUSTRY AND MINING

(Values : L.S. 1000)

PROJECTS	T.E.C.	F.Y.P. Invest.	JUNE 1962-63 PLAN				TOTAL EXPENDITURES JULY 1960 - DECEMBER 1963			
			Init. Appr.	Final Appr.	Actual Appr.	% of init.app. to exp.	Init. Appr.	Actual Exp.	% of init.app. to exp.	% exp. to F.Y.P.
MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY										
1 - **INDUSTRIAL PROJECTS**										
- Nitrogen fertilizer plant	100000	90000	3600	3600	646	18	5385	771	14	-
- Salt plant	-	-	600	500	166	28	1415	166	12	-
- Technical training			2000	2000	555	28	7200	3510	49	—
- Administrative training	5000	-	-	-	-	-	300	-	-	-
- Research centre			-	-	-	-	200	-	-	-
- Studies and supervision	-	-	1800	1800	522	29	23070	762	3	-
- Aid to cotton Yarns Fund	-	-	3000	3000	3000	100	6000	6000	600	-
- Projects of Economic Institute	-	-	10000	10000	-	-	18500	1028	6	-
- Batteries plant	-	-	250	250	11	4	250	10	4	-
TOTAL	105000	90000	21250	21250	4900	23	61320	12248	20	14
2 - **RURAL INDUSTRIES**	-	750	190	190	17	19	1577	950	54	34
3 - **AGRICULTURAL INDUSTRIES**										
- Olives, figs and grapes processing										
- Equipment		2291	2390	2390	293	12	3795	989	26	43
- Various studies										
TOTAL		2291	390	2390	293	12	3795	989	26	43
4 - **TOBACCO MONOPOLY**										
- Equipment			500	500	-	-	1500	-	-	
- Completion, Lattakia warehouse	5600	10000	3500	3500	2621	75	4750	3929	83	50
- Completion, Aleppo fact.	2000		1500	1500	956	64	2000	1058	53	
TOTAL	7600	10000	5500	5500	3577	65	8250	4987	60	50

TABLE III

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
MINING & GEOLOGY										
- Geological map 1/200,000		3600	250	362	4	2	3000			
- Topographic map 1/200,000		3155	1480	1938	514	35	6880			
- Geological map 1/50,000	22253	1200	-	-	-	-	200	7775	56	32
- Iron ore prospecting		16250	55	63	29	53	3762			
- Chrome and manganese prospecting		150	-	-	-	-	150			
- Salt rock prospecting	5732	1400	1177	1232	238	20	2377	2631	42	188
- Phosphates prospecting		600	1212	1274	372	31	3862			
- Lead and Zinc prospecting	-	350	230	234	129	55	230	129	56	-
- Drawing and printing of magnetic maps	-	-	30	65	-	-	30	-	-	-
- Aid to co-operatives	-	-	200	200	118	59	200	118	59	-
- Administrative expenses	-	-	950	1566	1024	108	950	1024	108	-
TOTAL MINING & GEOLOGY	27985	26705	5584	6934	2428	35	21641	11677	54	44
GRAND TOTAL	140585	131746	34914	36064	11215	32	97583	30851	32	23

T A B L E IV

POWER AND FUEL

(Values: L.S. 1000)

PROJECTS	T.E.C.	F.Y.P. Invest.	JUNE 1962 - 63 PLAN				TOTAL EXPENDITURES JULY 1960 - DECEMBER 1963			
			Init. Appr.	Final Appr.	Actual Exp.	% of init.app; to exp.	Init. Appr.	Actual Exp.	% of init.app. to exp.	% exp. to F.Y.P.
GENERAL PETROLEUM AUTHORITY										
PROSPECTION										
- Geophysical prospection	4000		2700	6200	2926	108	6700	7101	107	122
- Deep prospection	62500	50000	24500	21500	15018	61	66300	54052	82	
- Karatshok field prospect.	175500	135000	5550	5050	3146		27550	8098	29	0,6
- Gaz prospection	2500	2500	-	-	-	-	1000	-		
FORMER DEBTS	-	-	100	-	-	-	100			
T O T A L	244500	187500	32850	32850	21090	64	101650	69251	68	37
STORAGE AND TRANSPORTATION										
- Storage tanks in governorates	4000		-	-	-		1600	1436	90	
- Storage tanks in Lattakia	350		-	-	-		705	158	21	
- Additional tanks in Lattakia	400	2000	1650	1650	645	39	5150	1411	27	164
- Butane storage tank, Homs	300		40	40	76	190	590	235	40	
- Products pipe-lines	25800	16500	10000	10000	6870	69	29200	25122	86	152
T O T A L	30850	18500	11690	11690	7591	65	37245	28362	76	153
PETROLEUM BY-PRODUCTS										
- Butane unit	600	-	-	-	-	-	145	8	6	-
- Oxygen unit	150	-	30	230	5	17	380	67	18	-
- Loading yard & offices	-	-	150	150	161	107	150	161	107	-
- Studies	-		1000	100	-	-	1000	-	-	-
- Asphalt unit	-		1000	1000	-	-	1000	-	-	-
FORMER DEBTS	-		100	100	-	-	100	—	-	-
T O T A L	750		2280	2080	166	73	2775	236	8	-
TOTAL, GENERAL PETROLEUM AUTH.	276100	206000	46820	46620	28847	62	141670	97849	69	47

TABLE IV

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
ELECTRICITY										
- Damascus Board	17900		12917	12917	7125	55	28617	27235	95	
- Aleppo "	29797		6678	6678	5433	81	15913	14043	88	
- Homs-Hama "	43383		20820	20820	17728	85	37431	26772	72	
- Kamishly "	576	54000	435	435	1076	247	1119	1600	142	
- Deir Ezzor "	429		1561	1561	363	23	2807	480	23	
- Ministry of Municipal & Rural Affairs Projects	-		1300	1300	500	38	1859	961	52	
- Projects of municipalities	-		-	-	-	-	5588	5003	95	
TOTAL, ELECTRICITY	92085	54000	43711	43711	32225	74	93134	76093	82	141
GRAND TOTAL	368185	360000	90531	90331	61072	67	234804	173942	74	67

TABLE V

TRANSPORT AND COMMUNICATIONS

(Values: L.S. 1000)

PROJECTS	T. E.C.	F.Y.P. Invest.	JUNE 1962-63 PLAN				TOTAL EXPENDITURES JULY 1960 – DECEMBER 1963			
			Init. Appr.	Final Appr.	Actual Exp.	% of init.app. to exp.	Init. Appr.	Actual Exp.	% of init.app. to exp.	% exp. to F.Y.P.
LAND COMMUNICATIONS										
- Highways	133800	60000	19400	24733	12062	62	49423	38084	77	63
- Roads in towns	10951	-	-	-	-		15820	12852	81	-
- Bridges	13000	14000	6500	6500	3047	47	12500	5762	46	41
- Railways	321300	173000	40000	35000	11680	28	76556	28497	37	16
- Transportation in towns	-	-	-	-	-		1067	726	68	-
TOTAL	479051	247000	66900	66233	26789	40	155366	85921	55	34
CIVIL AVIATION										
- Damascus Int. Airport	42600	34900	22400	22400	321	1	36200	743	2	2
- Mazzé Airport	266	-	100	100	81	81	240	85	35	-
- Nairab Airport		2200	1612	1612	800	50	4970	3284	66	141
- Syrian Arab Airways		-	-	-	-	-	9483	9483	100	-
- Kamishly Airport		-	865	865	-	-	865	-	-	-
- Hmaimeem Airport		-	180	180	14	8	180	14	8	-
- Deir Ezzor Airport		1100	727	727	59	8	952	263	28	24
- Palmyra Airport		-	61	61	20	33	61	20	33	-
- Wireless guidance units		1305	95	95	-	-	175	-	-	-
- Equipments		495	360	360	-	-	360	-	-	-
TOTAL	42866	40000	26400	26400	1295	5	53486	13892	26	34
HARBOURS										
- Tartous Harbour	38200	33000	9000	20095	18270	203	19466	27974	143	85
- Lattakia Harbour			-	-	-	-	5506	1634	30	-
TOTAL	78200	33000	9000	20095	18270	203	24972	29608	82	90

T A B L E V

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
POSTS AND TELECOMMUNICATIONS										
- Receiving sets	318	-	-	-	-	-	370	170	46	-
- Internal telephone networks	26808	24500	7120	7120	5000	70	14220	8686	61	35
- Automatic trunck calls	-	1500	400	400	-	-	700	29	4	2
- Trunk lines	11550	11550	10960	10960	10960	100	20560	10979	53	95
- Damascus-Aleppo line of sight	-	660	59	59	1	2	319	341	107	52
- Inter-city connections	-	1500	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
- Rural telephone lines	2500	2500	1121	1121	102	9	2121	106	5	4
- Scatter waves	2300	2475	-	-	-	-	3100	-	-	-
- Cables network	3065	3750	300	300	9	3	1550	22	1	0,9
- Inter-city private automatic telephone system	-	-	-	-	-	-	1350	-	-	-
T O T A L	46451	48435	19960	19960	16072	80	44290	20333	46	39
WIRELESS COMMUNICATIONS										
- Receiving sets	514	750	125	125	229	183	975	1077	110	143
- Transmitting sets	850	1100	1101	1101	895	81	1826	1235	68	112
T O T A L			1226	1226	1124	92	2801	2312	83	130
POSTAL PROJECTS	4000	4000	2496	2496	1590	64	4116	1951	47	49
METEOROLOGY DIRECTORATE	2976	-	845	625	35	3	845	35	3	1
BROADCASTING AND TELEVISION										
a - Broadcasting		8000	4350	6338	1347	31	10650	5594	53	70
b - Television		-	3400	3400	606	18	4700	1575	34	
TOTAL, BROADCASTING & T.V.		8000	7750	9738	1953	25	15350	7169	47	90
G R A N D T O T A L	~~612022~~ 61٧998	384201	134577	146773	67128	46	301226	161221	54	42

T A B L E VI

GOVERNMENT BUILDINGS

(Values: L.S. 1000)

PROJECTS	T.E.C.	F.Y.P. Invest.	JUNE 1962 - 63 PLAN				TOTAL EXPENDITURES JULY 1960 - DECEMBER 1963			
			Init. Appr.	Final Appr.	Actual Exp.	% of init.app. to exp.	Init. Appr.	Actual Exp.	% of init.app. to exp.	% exp. to F.Y.P.
A - Government Buildings	2660	-	1450	1450	1151	79	3595	2795	78	-
B - Ministry of Finance Building, Damascus	4700	-	1400	1400	1188	85	3300	2848	86	-
C - Public Security Bldgs.	8040	-	4325	4309	2124	49	9247	5700	62	-
D - Buildings for Ministry of Justice	3870	-	1162	1162	319	29	2500	1354	54	-
E - Buildings for Directorate General of Customs	2010	-	1500	1500	662	44	2740	1133	41	-
F - Damascus International Fair	-	-	-	-	-	-	1750	1750	100	-
G - Presidential Palace	-	-	200	200	-	-	200	-	-	-
GRAND TOTAL	21280	-	10037	10021	5444	54	23332	15580	67	-

TABLE VII

PUBLIC UTILITIES AND FRONTIER VILLAGES

(Values : L.S. 1000)

PROJECTS	T.E.C.	F.Y.P. Invest.	JUNE 1962 - 63 PLAN				TOTAL EXPENDITURES JULY 1960 - DECEMBER 1963			
			Init. Appr.	Final Appr.	Actual Exp.	% of init.app. to exp.	Init. Appr.	Actual Exp.	% of init.app. to exp.	% exp. to F.Y.P.
MINISTRY OF MUNICIPAL AND RURAL AFFAIRS										
- Water projects	25260	-	14000	14000	6696	48	33314	19670	59	-
- Planning	615	-	350	350	190	54	1016	699	69	-
- Tourism & Summer Resorts	3921	-	3700	3604	1811	52	9940	6697	67	-
- Sewage	2234	-	865	865	-	-	1465	133	10	-
- Housing	5015	-	15950	15950	4174	27	30144	9225	30	-
TOTAL	37045	-	34865	34769	12871	37	75803	36424	48	-
MINISTRY OF ECONOMY (TOURISM & SUMMER RESORTS)	87485	-	63000	58395	19110	30	149381	75226	50	-
WATER BOARDS										
- Fijé (Damascus)	6000	-	8000	8000	6628	83	19325	15357	79	-
- Aleppo	10574	-	5200	5200	4305	82	17430	12970	74	-
- Hama	901	-	400	400	376	90	1818	1473	80	-
- Homs	-	-	1000	1000	-	-	1000	-	-	-
TOTAL	17475	-	14600	14600	11309	77	39573	29800	75	-
TOTAL, PUBLIC UTILITIES	142005	47000	113040	108339	43539	38	266248	142121	53	302
MINISTRY OF DEFENCE										
- Frontier villages	-	-	4000	2000	-	-	5466	1466	26	-
GRAND TOTAL	142005	47000	117040	112944	43539	37	271914	143587	53	305

TABLE VIII

LABOUR AND SOCIAL SERVICES

(Values : L.S. 1000)

PROJECTS	T.E.C.	F.Y.P. Invest.	JUNE 1962 - 63 PLAN				TOTAL EXPENDITURES JULY 1960 - DECEMBER 1963			
			Init. Appr.	Final Appr.	Actual Exp.	% of init.app. to exp.	Init. Appr.	Actual Exp.	% of init.app. to exp.	% exp. to F.Y.P.
1 - Services to industrial labour(syndical centres aid to co-operatives,etc.)	1485	1125	205	165	-	-	401	119	30	11
2 - Services to rural labour	325	325	35	35	8	23	105	50	48	15
3 - Co-operatives	3455	3455	216	119	51	-	934	344	37	10
4 - Social services (Design, construction, equipping and operation of social centres; juvenile deliquency centres; aid to the blind; various social services)	15485	12735	2675	2715	1254	47	9134	4839	54	38
GRAND TOTAL	20750	18000	3131	3034	1313	42	10790	5403	50	30

TABLE IX

CULTURE AND NATIONAL GUIDANCE

(Values: L.S. 1000)

PROJECTS	T.E.C.	F.Y.P. Invest.	JUNE 1962 - 63 PLAN				TOTAL EXPENDITURES JULY 1960 - DECEMBER 1963			
			Init. Appr.	Final Appr.	Actual Exp.	% of init.app. to exp.	Init. Appr.	Actual Exp.	% of init.app. to exp.	% exp. to F.Y.P.
MINISTRY OF CULTURE										
A - Cultural services e.g. publication, film productions, litteracy campaign, mobile cultural centres, exhibitions, all of which were mentioned in First Year Plan and completed under it	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
B - Second year, and Third Stage projects										
1) Construction and equipping of cultural centres and mobile units, music centre in Aleppo and national library in Damascus	2330	- -	1009	1009	238	22	1779	501	28	-
C - Theatres: construction of a theatre in Aleppo and completion of puppets theatre in Damascus	2990	-	75	75	50	67	425	170	40	-
TOTAL, MINISTRY OF CULTURE	6680	-	1084	1084	288	27	3214	1470	46	-
DIRECTORATE GENERAL OF ARCHEOLOGY AND MUSEUMS										
- Completion of Aleppo Museum	2960	-	2149	2149	811	38	2999	1657	55	-
- " " Damascus "	260	-	39	39	19	49	219	117	53	-
- Palmyra museum	605	-	72	72	57	75	572	556	97	-
- Reparations in Palmyra Museum	-	-	500	500	293	59	1000	293	29	-
TOTAL	3825	-	2760	2760	1180	43	4790	2636	55	-
HIGHER YOUTH COUNCIL	-	-	-	-	-	-	900	633	70	-
GRAND TOTAL	11365	-	3844	3844	1468	38	8904	4726	53	-

TABLE X

PUBLIC HEALTH

(Values : L.S. 1000)

PROJECTS	T.E.C.	F.Y.P. Invest.	JUNE 1962 - 63 PLAN				TOTAL EXPENDITURES JULY 1960 - DECEMBER 1963			
			Init. Appr.	Final Appr.	Actual Exp.	% of init.app. to exp.	Init. Appr.	Actual Exp.	% of init.app. to exp.	% exp. to F.Y.P.
HOSPITALS										
- Soueida Hospital: Building	4012	-	1635	1635	515	31				
Equipment			200	200	160	80				
- Hama Hospital : Building	6954	-	700	700	296	42	8777	5266	60	-
- Aleppo Hospital : Building	11444	-	900	900	532	59				
- Hassaké Hospital: Building	3741	-	900	1410	73	9	2430	663	27	-
Equipment			100	-	-	-	100	-	-	-
- Rakka Hospital : Building	5701	-	900	1548	1136	126	1500	1534	102	-
- Damascus Hospital: Building	1040	-	150	188	137	73	700	589	80	-
Equipment			200	250	77	38	489	125	26	-
- Homs Hospital : Building	762	-	150	100	-	-	550	305	55	-
Equipment			-	-	-	-	269	-	-	-
TOTAL	33654	36934	5835	7031	2926	42	14815	8482	57	23
CLINICS										
Construction & equipment	2290	4120	270	269	-	-	1378	804	58	19
QUARANTINES	1155	1155	560	441	366	65	1428	645	44	-
MEDICAL TRAINING SCHOOLS FOR NURSES & MEDICAL ASSISTANTS	1210	1210	1000	1240	757	76	2215	1382	63	114
MOBILE HEALTH UNITS AND ANTI-TUBERCULOSIS UNITS	656	656	400	400	38	9	931	39	4	-
MISCELLANEOUS PROJECTS	25	1925	640	558	112	23	4158	2501	60	-
GRAND TOTAL	39215	46000	8705	9939	4199	49	25049	13853	55	30

TABLE XI

EDUCATION

(Values : L.S. 1000)

PROJECTS	T.E.C.	F.Y.P. Invest.	JUNE 1962 - 63 PLAN				TOTAL EXPENDITURES JULY 1960 - DECEMBER 1963			
			Init. Appr.	Final Appr.	Actual Exp.	% of init.app. to exp.	Init. Appr.	Actual Exp.	% of init.app. to exp.	% exp. to F.Y.P
1 - SCHOOLS										
- Elementary	39190		9365	9360	5867	63	16751	10906	65	-
- Secondary, General	16536		5200	5631	1253	24	7554	1844	24	-
- High, General	2631		2000	2178	538	27	2542	651	26	-
- Teacher's Training	6533		1075	1466	838	57	1957	1342	62	-
- Secondary, Industrial	9299		1100	1100	468	45	2946	1183	40	-
- High, industrial	11494		1750	1750	1137	65	4059	1989	49	-
- Secondary, commerce	1970	36200	265	265	123	46	538	192	36	-
- Secondary, female	903		113	113	10	9	188	48	25	-
- High, female	857		105	105	38	36	214	69	32	-
- School health	970		132	132	58	43	347	238	68	-
- Aid to private schools	-		175	175	-	-	275	-	-	-
- Maysaloon Camp	-		200	200	-	-	200	-	-	-
- Aleppo Camp	-		200	200	160	80	200	160	80	-
- Former debts	-		-	5	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL	90389	36200	21680	22680	10490	48	37771	18622	49	51
2 - COLLEGES	8800	8800								
- Damascus Agric. College			435	435	128	29	1291	518	40	-
- Fine Arts College, Damascus			307	307	89	29	1007	354	35	-
- Commerce College, Aleppo			600	600	347	58	1100	734	67	-
- Industrial College, Aleppo			132	132	41	27	1406	1204	85	-
- Industrial College, Damascus			1300	1285	871	67	1285	871	67	-
- Former debts			-	15	-	-	15	-	-	-
TOTAL	8800	8800	2774	2774	1476	53	6104	3681	58	42
3 - SCHOOL BUILDINGS AUTHORITY										
- Elementary School Bldgs	19000	19000	4900	5145	4988	101	12408	11762	95	62
- Secondary, High and Teacher training Schools	6000	6000	1900	2250	2277	120	4264	4358	102	72
- Technical school Bldgs	10000	10000	3000	1805	1016	34	7128	5717	80	57
- Finishing works	-	-	-	-	-	-	7000	6500	93	-
- Administrative and maintenance expenses	-	-	2350	2350	-	-	2350	-	-	-
- Former debts	-	-	100	700	-	-	100	-	-	-
TOTAL	35000	35000	12250	12250	8283	68	33250	28337	83	81

TABLE XI

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
4 - UNIVERSITIES & RESEARCH										
DAMASCUS UNIVERSITY										
- Expropriation	-	-	600	450	321	71	1500	1192	79	-
- Equipment	-	-	600	450	-	-	1200	100	8	-
- Construction	-	-	3840	4140	3383	82	9203	7121	77	-
- Former debts	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL	-	27000	5040	5040	3704	73	11903	8413	71	-
ALEPPO UNIVERSITY										
- Expropriation	-	-	1000	1000	730	73	2850	2578	90	-
- Equipment	-	-	800	800	318	24	1600	418	26	-
- Construction	-	-	3200	3200	2879	57	6512	3797	58	-
TOTAL	-	-	5000	5000	3927	78	10962	6793	61	-
TOTAL, ALEPPO AND DAMASCUS UNIVERSITIES	20000	20000	10040	10040	7631	76	22865	15206	67	76
SCHOLARSHIPS										
- Locally granted scholarships	-	-	7450	7375	6373	86	9059	7271	80	-
- Foreign scholarships	—	-	-	-	-	-	1417	1417	100	-
- Former debts	-	-	-	75	16	21	75	16	21	-
TOTAL	-	-	7450	7450	6389	86	10551	8704	82	-
RESEARCH	7000	7000	1000	1000	-	-	1500	-	-	-
TOTAL, UNIVERSITIES AND RESEARCH	27000	27000	18490	18490	14020	76	34876	23910	68	88
GRAND TOTAL	161189	107000	55194	56194	34257	62	112041	74549	66	70